FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 APRIL 1984

Lebanon

As clashes continued across the contact lines in Beirut, President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired another meeting of the Higher Political Security Committee and telephoned Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to discuss the security and political situation, Beirut radio reported. Al-Jumayyil will dispatch two envoys to Damascus on 5 April to prepare for a summit meeting with Al-Asad aimed at breaking the current deadlock over the disengagement of forces in Beirut and its suburbs, according to "informed sources" cited by the radio.

In the south General Antoine Lahad was sworn in as the new commander of the "army of South Lebanon" and announced his intention to expand the force to 6,000 men, Jerusalem radio reported. Although the radio said that Israel reopened the Lebanese-Israeli border crossing point at Rosh Haniqra, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported that the Israelis continued to cut roads and telephone links to the south from other parts of the country. Meanwhile, Beirut radio announced that Lebanese national resistance forces in southern Lebanon ambushed another IDF vehicle, killing and wounding several Israeli soldiers. The radio also noted that Lebanon has officially asked the United Nations to extend UNIFIL's mandate for a further 6 months.

Israel

Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in an interview with Jerusalem radio, welcomed "with joy" Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's decision not to contest the leadership of the Likud list for the forthcoming elections. Levi said in remarks broadcast by the radio that he had made the decision in order to "do everything possible to unite the entire movement" and close ranks. Although both Levi and Shamir urged Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon to reconsider his candidacy, the latter subsequently confirmed his intention to run against Shamir next week, the radio reported.

PLO Affairs

The PFLP and the DFLP have rejected a Fatah working paper aimed at restoring Palestinian unity, Radio Monte Carlo reported citing the DFLP's *AL-HADAF*. The paper termed the draft as "deviationist," accusing Fatah of proposing a "right-wing" course. The 22-point Fatah working paper, which was also described at length by the London paper *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, urged respect for the PNC resolutions, affirmation of the Fes summit resolutions, rejection of the Reagan plan, support for the Palestinian-Jordanian statement, restoration of relations with Syria, consolidation of ties with the Soviet Union, creation of a department charged with undermining Israel politically and socially, and collective leadership in decisionmaking.

Egypt

The Egyptian Armed Forces carried out major maneuvers in the Western desert, MENA reported.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force destroyed bases deep inside Iranian territory during the recent fighting and is capable of striking Tehran and Qom, the Air Force and Air Defense commander claimed, according to INA.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Further Coverage on 2 April Jerusalem Attack

DFLP on Israeli Responsibility

JN041753 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] At a news conference he held in (Tarsofia) today, Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], held the Israeli authorities fully responsible for the 48 people injured in the Jerusalem operation last Monday. He said the Israeli authorities decided to storm the Tourism Ministry where a commando group from the DFLP had succeeded in detaining some hostages, including Minister Avraham Sharir. Hawatimah asserted that the Palestinian group which carried out the operation did not aim at the civilians, but the Israeli Government with its fascist arrogance refused to negotiate and opened fire several times, thus forcing the Palestinian group to defend itself.

Hawatimah also said that the PLO and the Palestinian revolution express deep regret over the injury to civilians. However, Hawatimah added, the Israeli Government bears full responsibility. Hawatimah accused Israel of imposing censorship on the media concerning this issue. He said the operation was predominantly political, and that the aim was to take hostages and open negotiation to release prisoners, including progressive Jews held in Israeli prisons for 15 years.

Answering Hawatimah's statement, the Israeli Government spokesman said: The operation was nothing but an assassination of innocent civilians with nothing in return. Any story that gives the operation a political tone is nothing but flagrant lies. He added: They have failed to realize the projects which their organization demanded. Two of them are in our hands and the third has been killed. There were no hostages taken. These are the genuine results of the operation, as he put it.

Abu Nidal Group Repeats Claim

NC041823 Paris AFP in English 1820 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 4 (AFP) — The Abu Nidal Palestinian dissidents carried out Monday's commando attack in Jerusalem as a "sort of response" to an Israeli attack on Abu Nidal positions in the Al-Biqa' Sunday, according to an anonymous telephone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

"Contrary to Israeli allegations, Palestinians from the interior and not from Lebanon," carried out the shooting, the caller said.

It was the second time the man had called here to claim responsibility for the attack, which was also claimed by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in a communique from Damascus.

The caller, who said he was ringing from Bucharest, said the attack was in response to Israeli anti-personnel bomb shelling of an Abu Nidal position in the Al-Biqa' valley on Sunday. The caller deplored the "gratuitous" claim by the DFLP. "All the people who took part in the operation have not been arrested, but people who have nothing to do with it have been," he said.

Israeli police today said five people took part in Monday's attack. One was killed, two arrested and two others, including an American woman, managed to flee Israel.

DFLP Statement on Israeli POW Reported

JN041829 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] has said that its men captured a Zionist soldier in Lebanon. In its statement, the DFLP said that it will contact the International Committee of the Red Cross, a normal procedure concerning POW's. The DFLP affirmed that in return, it demands that the prisoners of the Jerusalem operation be treated as POW's. Otherwise, it will be obliged to treat the Zionist prisoner in the same way the Zionist authorities are treating the Palestinian revolution's prisoners.

The DFLP explained that the captured soldier is a sergeant major in the Zionist army, that he was recruited in 1979, and that he bears the military serial number: 3353588. The DFLP noted that it will release this soldier when the following conditions are met:

1. The release of all Palestinian POW's whose release was approved last year but have not yet been released by the Zionist authorities.

2. The release of Udi Adiv, a progressive Jewish struggler hostile to Zionism sentenced to 18 years imprisonment for his support of the Palestinian revolution.

3. The release of the heroes of the Jerusalem operation who were captured yesterday, and the body of the martyred hero in the operation.

4. The release of struggler 'Umar al-Qasim, member of the DFLP Central Committee and prisoner in the enemy jails for 16 years.

5. The DFLP will present a list of Palestinian prisoners in Zionist jails to the ICRC. This list includes POW's from various groups of the Palestinian revolution.

Fatah Working Paper Outlines PLO Unity Scheme

PM041533 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 4 Apr 84 pp 1,2

[*ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* correspondent report: "Details of Fatah Working Paper for Palestinian Conciliation"]

[Text] Amman — Palestinian official sources have expressed their optimism over achieving a Palestinian conciliation that would lead to convening the PNC in the next few weeks. They said that the situation will become quite clear after the talks of the Fatah Central Committee delegation in Aden are over. The delegation includes: Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) and Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid (Abu al-Hawl), members of Fatah revolutionary council; and Sakhr Habash and Zaki 'Abbas. The Palestinian

delegation will meet with PDRY president 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. A Palestinian personality has told *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* that the outcome of the quadripartite meeting in the Yemeni capital last week which included the PFLP, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], the Palestinian Communist Party, and the Palestine Liberation Front [FLF] will be among the priority topics on the proposed agenda for a meeting aimed at finding common ground and creating a suitable atmosphere for a tripartite meeting which the Yemeni YSP is seeking to bring about between the PLO's main factions, Fatah, the DFLP, and the PFLP, particularly since the Fatah Central Committee had earlier rejected the contents of the quadripartite statement issued in Aden.

On the other hand, prior to the arrival of the Fatah Central Committee delegation in Aden Dr George Habash left for Damascus and Nayif Hawatimah left for Moscow.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that the Fatah Central Committee has submitted through the YSP Politburo a working paper to the DFLP and the PFLP as the basis of the proposed meeting. From a political standpoint the paper provides for:

1. Commitment to the 16th PNC resolutions.

2. Confirmation of the Fes summit resolutions and rejection of Reagan's plan and the autonomy plan.

3. Considering the joint Jordanian-Palestinian statement as the basis for relations between Jordan and the PLO.

4. Desiring to resume relations with Syria on the basis of the independence of the Palestinian national decision and noninterference in the internal Palestinian affairs.

5. Seeking to organize the Palestinian situation in Lebanon in joint coordination with the Lebanese nationalist forces.

6. Affirming that building closer ties with Egypt is to be in relation to Egypt's distancing itself from the Camp David policy and coordinating this matter with the Egyptian national movement.

7. Consolidating ties with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and seeking to ensure Soviet participation in solving the Middle East problem while continuing consultations and prior coordination on political issues within an international framework.

8. Moving toward Europe by involving all the influential countries and powers capable of playing an effective role in achieving a just solution for the Middle East problem and with the aim of developing a more advanced attitude toward the Palestinian problem.

9. Laying down the necessary plans to undermine Israeli society politically and socially through the establishment of a department that will undertake this task. The Executive Committee is to draw up such plans.

10. Supporting the joint Palestinian-Jordanian committee in order that it may play its role effectively in aiding our people's steadfastness in the occupied territories.

11. Refraining from involving the Palestinian problem in any Arab or international disputes.

On the organizational level, the paper provides for:

1. Emphasizing collective leadership in decisionmaking and translating the recent PNC resolutions into action. This calls for everybody to abide by the resolutions adopted and to resolve disputes within the framework of legality.

2. Holding periodical meetings between the leadership of the main factions.

3. Seeking to effectively involve the main factions in the PLO's institutions.

4. Continuing the policy of the present alliances of the popular organizations.

5. Setting up a committee vested with definitive powers to deal with problems of the occupied territories.

6. No change in the attitude toward the dissidents with regard to their dismissal from the movement's membership; their future as an independent organization depends on the decision of the PNC.

7. Reviewing the setup of the Central Council while preserving its effective and influential role.

8. The need for the media of the various factions to adhere to the political line decided by the PNC and the Executive Committee.

9. Agreement on setting up the next Executive Committee.

10. Inviting the PNC for a meeting in the first half of April 1984 on the basis of agreement with the main factions.

11. Adopting a positive attitude toward the Palestinian forces that refused to take part in the action against the revolution and the people and against the independence of the Palestinian national decision and the integrity of the PLO.

PFLP, DFLP Reject Scheme

JN050639 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] In Damascus, the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] have stated that they reject in part and parcel the contents of the working paper submitted to them by Fatah for restoring Palestinian unity.

AL-HADAF, organ of the DFLP, after publishing the text of the working paper said that the contents of this working paper are part of the deviationist policy that 'Arafat is adopting. *AL-HADAF* added that the method proposed by the Fatah move

ment command in its working paper is a rightwing course, a course which led to the dissidence movement within Fatah.

Abu Jihad Arrives in San'a' From Kuwait

LD042053 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member and Deputy Supreme Commander of the Palestine revolution forces Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] arrived in San'a' to attend meetings of the fourth general conference of the Palestinian writers and journalists. He left Kuwait this morning at the end of a brief visit during which he met with the Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah. He also met with a number of Palestinian leaders in Kuwait and reviewed with them the general conditions in the Arab arena.

PDRY President Invites 'Arafat For Visit

LD042112 Kuwait KUNA in English 2003 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] San'a', April 4 (KUNA) — Visiting Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat Wednesday received a letter from South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammed inviting him to visit Aden, an official Palestinian source said.

Political observers here viewed the invitation as shattering speculations that relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian leaders have gone frosty recently.

'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan conveyed the letter, according to the source who declined to be named.

President Nasir, the source went on, is [word indistinct] involved in efforts to reconcile differences between 'Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and the joint political leadership of two other Palestinian commando groups.

These are the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP). Both are requesting a dialogue with the PLO leadership, the source said.

PFLP and DFLP want the meeting to be held on April 20 while 'Arafat prefers the meeting to convene ten days earlier so as to have a greater chance to call for a session of the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile) which is the highest Palestinian policy-making body.

The source said the two fronts, opposed to 'Arafat's policies, would back down on their demands that 'Arafat step down as PLO Executive Committee chairman provided that he meet their demand for replacement of the Executive Committee members.

'Arafat, who arrived here Tuesday, met earlier today with Arab Republic of Yemen's President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

PLF Condemns 'Arafat's Meeting With Mubarak

JN041706 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — The Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF] has warned of the dangers of 'Arafat's meeting with the capitulatory Camp David trend and confirmed that such a meeting constitutes a flagrant violation of the PNC and the PNC resolutions and is an obvious departure from the Palestinian people's national will.

In a statement today on Yasir 'Arafat's recent meeting with the president of the Egyptian regime in Conakry, PLF Secretary General Tal'at Ya'qub said that this meeting is a continuation of their previous meeting in Cairo. He also stressed the need for action to bring down the deviationist, capitulatory trend in the Palestinian arena and to preserve the PLO's unity.

Arabs Request Boycott for Weapons to Iran

PM012025 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 29 Mar 84 p 10

[Magdi Allam report: "Arab Pressures on Rome to Block Arms Supplies to Tehran"]

[Text] Rome — The Arab countries are about to formally ask that Italy, Japan, the FRG, and Britain — Iran's four main trading partners — boycott the Imam Khomeyni's regime economically in order to persuade it to sit down at the negotiating table. A delegation of the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Tunisia, Jordan, North Yemen, and Iraq, in addition to the Arab League's secretary general, will visit the four capitals putting forward a three-point specific request: a) Implementation of an economic boycott of Iran in return for a compensating offer of greater oil supplies and economic and industrial orders; b) Use of the "economic card" to exert political pressures on Iran as an alternative to an out-and-out boycott; c) No intention on the part of the Arab countries to adopt sanctions against the four industrialized countries in the event of their not deciding on an economic boycott of Iran.

The consequences of this initiative, if the industrialized countries involved supported it, would be considerable, since their imports from Iran, and hence the total of the hard currency which they pay into the Khomeyni regime's coffers, are worth $7 billion — equivalent to a sixth of the country's total GNP. Italy contributes most to this sum — equivalent to $2.8 billion — and this explains the particular importance attached by the Arab countries to Italy and the influential role which it is being asked to play.

So it is natural that Rome should be the capital chosen by the Iraqi Government to act as a sounding board for this initiative, as 'Abd al-Latif Sa'dun, the Iraqi Embassy's official spokesman, explained to us in an exclusive statement: "The initiative of an economic boycott of Iran was agreed on by the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad on 14 March, even if it is not publicly mentioned in the text of the final resolutions, in which it is specified that the Arab ministerial delegation's task will be to initiate the international contacts necessary to end the war. We

ask all countries in the world to exert pressure on Iran to persuade it to negotiate. In this context we ask Italy in particular to play a major role, and we are certain that the Italian Government could play that role by using its economic and trading ties with Iran as a means of exerting pressure. We have explained to our Italian friends on various occasions that 4 years of war are more than sufficient to identify the side in favor of peace and who, on the contrary, is opposed to it."

But what will Iran's response be if Italy and the other three industrialized countries carry out this economic boycott? We put this question to Iran's ambassador in Rome, 'Ali Heydari-Khaehpur: "The resolutions adopted by the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad," he replied, "are contrary to the Iranian people's interests, according to what has been said by Hojatalislam Mohammad Bakr al Hakim, chairman of Iraq's Supreme Council of the Islamic revolution.

"It is very clear to us that it is a conspiracy against the Islamic Republic designed to keep Saddam Husayn's regime alive. We ask Italy and the other Western countries to reflect carefully before becoming party to this conspiracy and falling into the trap laid by the United States. It would be a fatal error for Italy and the West if they failed to consider the peoples' rights and the reality of the Islamic revolution throughout the region, including Iraq, which has its own Islamic government. Only by avoiding this error can they safeguard their economic interests in the region for the future."

Voice of PLO on 4 Apr Resistance Operations

3 Attacks Cited

JN041738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Our revolutionaries inside the occupied homeland continue their escalating confrontation of the Zionist occupation forces and settlers. Our revolutionaries today attacked a Zionist bus passing near the Al-Am'ari refugee camp in the Ramallah area. Israel radio, which admitted the attack, claimed that the operation resulted in no casualties.

In Jerusalem, another group attacked an Israeli police car. Enemy police sources also reported that an unexploded bomb was discovered in the occupied city of Jerusalem yesterday.

In another development, reports from the occupied homeland said three Zionist frontier guards were killed in a commando operation on the Gaza-Ashkelon road. The soldiers were: Me'ir Kibli, Yusif Sabbagh, and Yehuda Azarat. The Zionist spokesman admitted these three soldiers were killed, but claimed that their deaths were the result of an accident.

Reports from the occupied Gaza Strip said that fear and horror dominate the Zionist soldiers due to our revolutionaries' escalating operations. These soldiers, the reports added, have begun to use civilian cars in order to avoid the commando operations against Zionist military vehicles.

More on Attacks

JN041840 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men pursued their military operations against the Zionist occupation forces. Groups of resistance men waged three attacks against occupation forces, using grenades, rockets, and machine guns. The attacks resulted in wounding 13 Zionist soldiers. The enemy army command admitted only two attacks and, as usual, refrained from disclosing casualties.

Reporters said that the attacks took place when Zionist Defense Minister Moshe Arens was inspecting some of his forces' positions in southern Lebanon. Reports from there said that following the attacks, the Zionist forces isolated the southern area, which indicates the enormity of these attacks.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Head Comments on Joint Security, Foreign Bases

LD041833 Kuwait KUNA in English 1631 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, April 4 (KUNA) — Top executive of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) was quoted here Wednesday as admitting the council's six member states have not achieved progress so far towards their joint "political security"

GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bishara told *AL WATAN* local daily, "We are still novice in the field, but are working earnestly to achieve political security in the region." Recalling the string of explosions that rocked Kuwait last December, Bishara said political security figured prominently in the GCC foreign minister conference in Riyadh last January.

The GCC, a political and economic regional body that groups Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Bishara underlined that a proposed GCC security agreement mainly concerns ordinary non-political crimes, adding that the GCC members still maintain divergent approaches to the pact.

The GCC secretary general explained that each GCC member state has its own "calculations" on foreign policy, but noted that they all abide by a non-aligned policy and are committed to be self-raliant when it comes to the region's security and stability. Bishara made it clear that the GCC rejects any foreign hegemony or protection and said lessons learned from contemporary history indicated that a country cannot be but self-reliant as far as its security is concerned.

Asked on the likelihood of the GCC asking foreign fleets and bases in the region to leave, Bishara said "military cooperation among GCC member states" is still making a start and it takes time "to produce full-fledged military coordination. [quotation mark as received]

He, at the same time, noted that reports of foreign bases in the region "are not true hundred percent". He added that the GCC states have harmonized their foreign policy in general and agreed in this respect not to engage in maneuvers and (military) contacts with the big powers.

On the domestic front, Bishara said the six petroleum exporting GCC members have a common understanding towards a joint oil policy and are considering meanwhile, alternatives to back their national income to cope with international oil crises.

He spoke of pan-Gulf petrochemical industry and said the six states have recently agreed on an agricultural strategy to ensure a sort of food security.

The secretary general regretted, however, that the regional body could not rally a supportive public opinion yet and explained that the Gulf media have failed so far in getting actively involved in monitoring and nicely gauging the GCC's shortcomings and achievements alike.

BAHRAIN

Joint Economic Committee With Iraq Ends Meetings

GF041819 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1252 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 4 Apr (WAKH) — The Bahraini-Iraqi Committee for Economic Cooperation concluded its meetings here today. The Bahraini side was led by Mr Hasan an-Nisf, Commerce and Agriculture Ministry under secretary, and the Iraqi side was led by Mr Khalid ad-Duri, director general of the Department of Economic Relations with the Arab Countries in the Ministry of Trade.

In a statement to the WAKH correspondent, after the meeting, Mr Hasan an-Nisf said that the joint committee reviewed the economic and commercial activities between the two countries, and paid tribute to the efforts made to increase the amount of trade exchange, which was apparent from the commercial activity between Bahrain and the fraternal republic of Iraq, and from the foreign trade statistics.

Mr an-Nisf added that the committee made recommendations and decisions that will play a part in increasing the amount of trade and emphasize the role of commercial centers, as there is an idea to establish a Bahraini commercial center in Iraq as a counterpart to the Iraqi commercial center in Bahrain. He said that these centers will brief the importing merchants in the two countries on the products and commodities that are manufactured in that country.

Mr an-Nisf indicated that the committee stressed the importance of exchanging visits by delegations and also reviewed the effect of the Bahraini-Saudi causeway on the flow of trade between Bahrain and Iraq.

The committee discussed the industrial aspects and the possibility of establishing some kind of joint coordination to begin big industrial projects. It also discussed agricultural cooperation between the two countries, whereby the Iraqi side showed its readiness to export to Bahrain decorative plants and seeds and date palm seedlings, as well as to host trainees from Bahrain in various agricultural fields.

Labor Minister Explains Expatriate Manpower Policy

GF041644 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 4 Apr 84 pp 1, 6

[By Lutfi Nasr]

[Excerpt] The cabinet has approved the regulations on recruiting expatriate workers which are currently being applied by the Ministry of Labor. The cabinet considered these regulations as suitable for the coming stage. These regulations are aimed at not employing expatriate workers at the expense of Bahraini manpower and at implementing specific regulations on the import of the expatriate manpower from abroad.

This was stated to *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman ibn Muhammad Al Khalifah,

minister of labor and social affairs. He said: The cabinet has decided to coordinate the joint efforts of the Interior Ministry, Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, and the Civil Service Bureau in order to achieve the proper proportion between the volume of expatriate manpower and the needs of the national economy. The cabinet concluded that there is no need to issue new regulations concerning the licensing procedure of recruiting expatriate manpower in the coming stage in addition to the regulations which are currently in effect.

He said: The joint efforts of the Labor and Interior Ministries are continuing to trace the workers who escaped from their sponsors to deport them. This will achieve tangible results in curtailing the excess volume of expatriate manpower in the country.

His highness announced that the Ministry of Labor has decided to computerize the ministry's employment department. It is hoped that this system will be introduced in 1985. The system will eliminate the negative sides of the manual system which is currently being applied in the registration and analysis of the information pertaining to manpower.

KUWAIT

AR-RA'Y Says U.S. Policy Violating Human Rights

GF011604 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 1 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) — Kuwaiti daily *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* critisized the U.S. violation of human rights.

The daily said that the United States accuses the Arabs of being terrorists, while it prepares an attack on Iraqi centers which it alleged produced nerve gas.

When Washington prepares a hostile plan against an independent state and a member of the United Nations, Iraq, claiming it has chemical weapons, that is not considered as terrorism, the daily commented.

The paper expressed surprise over the U.S. Administration's demand of the U.S. State Department to prepare annual reports on human rights by saying how could a country, which practices all kinds of terror and violations of human rights, allow itself to prepare such kinds of reports without putting its name on top of the list of countries which violate human rights and deprive others of practicing their natural rights to live freely on their own land.

It seems now the United States has concentrated its efforts to fight the Arabs everywhere. Therefore the effort is now concentrated on two fronts, the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war in order to close the Strait of Hormuz so the U.S. would directly interfere,and then the issue of Sudan where the biggest explosive elements are gathering in the Nile valley under a clear U.S. maneuver, the daily stressed.

However, *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* wondered how the Arabs are still allowing the American bull to thrust them without agreeing to bring a matador to treat its thrust or to break its horn.

AR-RA'AY AL-'AMM: U.S. Wants to Revive Baghdad Pact

GF021427 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 Mar 84 pp 1, 21

[Jalal ad-Din Turan dispatch from Ankara]

[Text] Diplomatic circles are talking about a U.S.-Western move to run in two parallel lines in the framework of rearranging the Middle East situation as part of the West's combating what it calls the "Soviet threat."

The circles say that one of these two lines will be the revival of CENTO, also known as the Baghdad Pact, which collapsed gradually after certain developments in Iraq and Iran.

The circles indicate that the contacts, said to have reached a forward level, involve Britain, Turkey, and Pakistan and are pulse-checking attempts. As for Iran, it has demanded the establishment of a fund in which Arab and Western countries would contribute to compensate it for the losses it has incurred during the war and for reconstruction. Iran has made this demand to justify its considering this project and the feasibility of joining or accepting it. Information also indicates that these contacts involve some Gulf countries to ensure their cooperation with this strong pact, but without officially becoming members in it.

Westerners are viewing the progress the Soviets have achieved in the region with much concern, particularly since the Soviets have made it known they have interests in the Middle East which constitutes a border area for them. Westerners are also viewing the increasing Soviet military aid to Iraq. This has caused them to check Iraq's pulse to learn of its stand on the revival of this pact and on preparations being made for the region.

Observers believe that this pulse-checking attempt is a kind of warning to Iraqi-Soviet relations and an indication of what the countries of this group can do by pressuring Iraq.

As for the second line of the move, informed sources, close to these circles, indicate that this U.S. move is in the framework of proposing a system similar to what was known as the alliance in defense of the Middle East during the time of President Eisenhower which collapsed because of Arab Resistance in the early 1950's. Contacts on this alliance involve Islamic countries in Africa and Asia within the framework of the known U.S. policy of establishing what is called a "strategic alliance in the Middle East to confront the Soviet threat."

The circles speculate that information on these moves and proposals will be made public very soon.

QATAR

British Minister Luce Meets Al Thani, Departs

GF041128 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, heir apparent and defense minister, received at Ad-Doha Palace at 1030 today Mr Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign affairs. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah al-'Atiyah, director of the office of the heir apparent and defense minister; and Stephen Day, British ambassador to Doha.

During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in current Arab and international issues. They also discussed the cordial ralations between the State of Qatar and Britain and means of further developing them.

Mr Richard Luce left Doha after a 3-day visit to the State of Qatar. The British minister was seen off by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Ambassador Ahmad Jasim al-Mula, director of the protocol administration at the Foreign Ministry; and Mr Stephen Day, British ambassador to the State of Qatar.

Luce Interviewed on Mideast Issues

GF041506 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1255 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Doha, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Richard Luce, British minister of state for foreign affairs, has expressed his country's readiness to make any effort in order to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 514, which calls for an immediate end to military operations, for a guarantee of navigatory freedom, and for reaching a settlement based on negotiations.

In a statement transmitted by QNA today, Mr Luce said that Britain does not have enough influence to pressure the disputing parties. He also expressed his country's regret for the human and material losses that have resulted from the Iraq-Iran war during the past 4 years. Luce added that his country is still neutral in the conflict and that it strictly banned the sale of lethal weapons to both sides.

About the Lebanese problem, Luce said that a British detachment of 100 soldiers withdrew from Beirut when it no longer had a role to play. He said that his country is watching the situation in Lebanon with concern and that it is prepared to participate in the efforts being made to form a force sponsored by the United Nations or by any other body and whose formation is requested by the countries concerned.

In his statement to QNA, he expressed belief that it will not be possible to end the Arab-Israeli dispute "except when the parties concerned take an initiative in this regard," as he put it. He also expressed belief that the United States is the only country that is able to influence Israel to adopt a positive stand. He also explained that it is necessary to involve the Soviet Union in any solution, but added that it is still premature, to a great extent, to discuss the formulas related to convening peace conferences.

Luce said that the British Government can understand the critical statements made by His Majesty King Husayn against the United States. He said these statements were based on a feeling of frustration due to what the peace efforts have been subjected to throughout many years. He pointed out that the visit the British queen made to Jordan recently indicated the extent of the strong support that Britain gives to Jordan, which is working for peace. Luce stressed that everyone knows that the feeling of desperation which is clearly spreading in the region anew will lead to "radicalism" and will completely kill the spirit of "moderation."

The British minister categorically denied that he had discussed providing Jordan with Javelin missiles to replace the U.S. Stinger missile deal which the U.S. Congress refused to approve. He added that his majesty the Jordanian monarch did not request any arms from him.

Answering a question on whether the Israeli enemy prime minister's visit to Britain will lead in turn to a visit to Israel by the British queen, he said that no invitations of this sort have been made.

Luce expressed concern regarding the events that took place in Sudan recently and said that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri exhibited political shrewdness when he resolved the problem of the south in 1983. He expressed hope that stability will return to Sudan.

Mr Richard Luce pointed out that his talks with Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani — who is the chairman of the current GCC session — dealt with the situation in the region, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and other issues of mutual interest.

Briefs

Envoy to Austria — His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, issued an amiri decree today appointing 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman Muftah as Qatari ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Austria. This decree is effective as of today. [Text] [Manama WAKH in Arabic 0850 GMT 4 Apr 84 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

AR-RIYAD Comments on Jerusalem Operation

GF050544 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[From press review]

[Text] On the Jerusalem operation, the newspaper *AR-RIYAD* said in its editorial: Israel alone drove the Palestinians and Lebanese to defend their presence and existence with all avail-

able means. Therefore, no area is forbidden or far away from Arab resistance and thus, the Zionist military calls for stability and security are tied to the Arab-Israeli conflict, which the Israeli leadership views from its aspirations and ambitions as the means of achieving the biggest gains at the expense of the Arabs and their rights.

AR-RIYAD continued: Sabra and Shatila and the villages in southern Lebanon, which have been devastated by the Zionist forces, were part of the Israeli design. Therefore, the reply — although postponed due to the factors of time and place — was of the nature of that which Israel started. Commando operations will continue until Israel gives up what it believes to be a holy duty and admits that it is surrounded by the daggers of all Arabs, and not by those of Palestinians and Lebanese alone. This is the logic if Israel wants to know it.

BRIEFS

King Receives Envoys — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received here today credentials of accredited Kenyan and U.S. ambassadors to Saudi Arabia. The ceremony was attended by Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard and Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal,foreign minister. The ambassadors include Mohammad Ali Idi of Kenya and Walter Cutler of the U.S. [Text] [Riyadh SPA in English 1252 GMT 31 Mar 84 LD]

UAE

President Receives King Fahd's Message

GF041832 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1743 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 4 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a verbal message from Saudi Monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on bilateral relations.

The message was delivered by Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, Saudi health minister, during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid here this evening.

Dr al-Qusaybi arrived in the UAE at an earlier time today at the start of his tour of the GCC countries.

Spanish Envoy Arrives; PDRY Sends Message

LD042215 Riyadh SPA in English 1930 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, April 4, SPA — A special envoy of Spanish King Juan Carlos arrived here tonight for a one-day visit to the United Arab Emirates.

The envoy is scheduled to deliver a message from the Spanish monarch to UAE's President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan dealing with bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Meanwhile Shaykh Zayid received tonight a message from South Yemen President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad dealing with current developments in the Arab region in addition to fraternal relations between the two brotherly states.

The message was delivered by South Yemeni foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali during his meeting with Shaykh Zayed here tonight.

Foreign Minister Receives PDRY Counterpart

GF041527 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1250 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Apr (WAKH) — Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, met here today with Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, PDRY foreign minister, who is currently visiting the UAE.

During the meeting, they discussed the current Arab developments, bolstering Arab solidarity, bilateral relations, and the means of consolidating them.

After the meeting, Dr ad-Dali stressed that it is necessary to make more joint effort toward ending the war between Iraq and Iran, which does not serve anyone except the enemies. He pointed out the urgent necessity for finding a peaceful settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

Dr ad-Dali expressed hope that the Arab foreign ministers, in their meeting scheduled for May 15 in Tunis, will agree to fix a date for the next summit and that they will arrive at merging the Arab voices into a single one.

Dr ad-Dali indicated that, in cooperation with the brothers, his country is making a concentrated effort to consolidatePLO unity and to resolve differences among the factions of the Palestinian revolution. He expected the factions of the Palestinian revolution to hold a meeting to settle the differences among them and to strengthen the unity of the Palestinian revolution.

Briefs

Ash-Shariqah Oil Production — The oil production of the amirate of Ash-Shariqah in 1983 totaled more than 50,000 barrels a day, and may exceed this figure in 1984, according to the annual report of the board of directors of the Ash-Shariqah Bank Ltd. [Summary] [Ash-Shariqah *AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic 30 Mar 84 p 1 GF]

PDRY

Chairman Calls for Arab Unity in Regional Issues

GF050848 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 5 Apr (WAKH) — PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has affirmed that his country looks forward to the success of the efforts which are being made to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and settle the dispute between the two countries through peaceful means and in a way that would preserve each party's rights.

In an interview published in today's issues of the newspapers *AL-ITTIHAD* and *AL-KHALIJ*, the PDRY chairman said:The use of force in any dispute between two countries only leads to serious developments which will probably be detrimental to the region's security and stability. This is the lesson which we can learn from the Iraqi-Iranian war which no one would have predicted would last for 4 years, he added.

The PDRY chairman called for the unity of Arab ranks. He pledged his country's support for any efforts that aim at adopting an Arab stand that would rise to the level of the serious challenges facing the nation. He also called for enhancing the Arab struggle against the various forms of Zionist onslaught aimed at foiling the Arab nationalist liberation movement, returning imperialist hegemony to the Arab region, and disregarding the legitimate Arab rights, foremost of which are the Arab Palestinian people's rights to return to their homeland, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state. He expressed support for PLO unity and its confrontation of the conspiratiorial designs and capitulatory solutions aimed at undermining its cause. He affirmed his country's conviction that what the Palestinians have in common is greater than their differences.

On the situation in Lebanon, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: The current developments there show that U.S. and invading Zionist forces have not been able to implement their designs and protect their positions due to the increasing struggle of the Lebanese people and their nationalist and progressive forces. He warned the U.S. and Zionist circles that if they continue to push their aggressive policy, they will suffer political, military, and economic losses which will be difficult to predict as a result of the close relationship between the center of tension in Lebanon and centers of tension in other areas in this vital region.

Commenting on the efforts to unify the two parts of the Yemen, the PDRY chairman said: Efforts continue to implement the outcome of the Supreme Yemeni Council meetings to create the bases for economic and trade integration between the two parts and enhance political coordination between them on fateful Arab causes.

Referring to his country's relations with the UAE, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed his country's desire to improve these relations which are based on the principles of coexistence and mutual cooperation. There is considerable cooperation between the two countries in various fields and this cooperation serves the two sides' common interests, he said.

Chairman Congratulates Hungarian Officials

GF041439 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Cable sent by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers — date not given]

[Text] On the anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian People's Republic from fascism, I personally and on behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and the Council of Ministers in the PDRY, extend my warm greetings to you and to the Hungarian people, for whom the battle of liberation from fascism opened the way to socialist construction and social progress under the leadership of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

The anniversary of the liberation from fascism has great meaning for you and for other peoples who have suffered a lot from the tragedies of fascism. It has great meaning for all the peoples who are firmly struggling against the domination of colonialism and racism, and against the hostile policies of the new imperialism and fascism and to the peoples who hope and aspire to for liberation and social progress and for a peaceful life.

On this occasion, allow me to ensure you of our total confidence that the friendship and cooperation relations between our parties, countries, and people are developing and strengthening on the basis of the friendship agreement between our countries and on these great and joint principles of our parties.

YAR

President Meets With 'Arafat on Current Situation

GF041726 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Mar 84

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at noon today brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee Chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. During the meeting, they discussed the current Arab situation, developments in the Palestinian arena, and the struggle relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions. The meeting was attended by Brothers Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; Hikmat Zayid, PLO representative in San'a'; and 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden.

Armed Forces Hold Exercises in Western Desert

NC041725 Cairo MENA in English 1710 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Western Desert, Egypt, April 4 (MENA) — The Armed Forces carried out major manoeuvres today involving a frontal battle in the western desert.

Tanks, missiles, mechanized infantry, reconnaissance planes, fighters and bombers as well as offshore naval forces took part in a counterattack to destroy the enemy forces and restore the defence positions.

New and up-to-date weapons and equipment were also used to make sure that the forces had absorbed them.

Each officer commanding was left free to take action on the spot as he deemed fit.

In preparation for the manoeuvres, the Engineers Corps cleared 70,000 mines left in the desert area from World War Two.

Talks With Sudan on Omdurman Raid Begin

NC041456 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1406 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Talks between Egypt and Sudan opened here this afternoon. Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, headed the Egyptian side and Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak Foreign Minister headed the Sudanese side. The Sudanese foreign minister arrived in Cairo yesterday stopping over for a 3-day visit to Egypt on his way back from the Security Council meetings which discussed the Libyan aggression against Sudan.

The talks were attended by Ahmad 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, Egypt's ambassador in Khartoum.

Following the discussions, Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak said that they are part of the ongoing contacts, consultations, and coordination.

Answering a question on the events which took place in Guinea yesterday, the Sudanese foreign minister said: We are waiting for more details. We hope, however, that events will develop in a manner safeguarding Guinea and maintaining its great role in the African arena.

Asked about the possibility of meeting between Ethiopia and Sudan to resolve their problems, the minister said: Ethiopia has indefinitely postponed the meeting which was to have been held last month. We are now waiting for a contact by Ethiopia telling us when it considers it the appropriate time for such a meeting. The relations between the two countries are not what we or the Ethiopians want them to be. We believe they should be relations of good neighborliness because of the warm historical ties linking the two countries.

In his statements to reporters, the Sudanese minister said the second meeting of the five African states — Egypt, Sudan, Zaire, Central Africa, and Uganda — will be held in Zaire during the summer. He added: These states have common borders. Action will be taken at the meeting to provide the appropriate atmosphere for the implementation of the Lagos Conference's economic resolutions.

Asked about the implementation of Islamic law in Sudan, Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak said Sudan has absolutely not demanded that Islamic law be applied to non-Muslims.

A press statement issued after the Egyptian-Sudanese discussions says that they dealt with the developments in the area and appraised the results of the recent Security Council meetings regarding the Libyan air raid on the Sudanese city of Omdurman. They also dealt with the future diplomatic moves.

The statement adds that the discussions dealt also with the future steps necessary to bolster the Egyptian-Sudanese integration process.

The statement points out that the third round of the meeting between the foreign ministers of Sudan and Egypt is expected to be held in April in accordance with the executive program for the diplomatic integration.

Statement Issued

JN041940 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (SUNA) — Sudanese-Egyptian talks were held here this afternoon. The Sudanese side was headed by Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak, and the Egyptian side by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

Mubarak said that these talks come within the framework of meetings, consultations, and coordination between the two brotherly countries. A statement was issued following the talks.

Mubarak said these talks dealt with developments in the regional situation and evaluated the results of the recent UN Security Council meetings concerning the criminal Libyan raid on Omdurman. He added that the talks also dealt with coordinating future diplomatic moves.

The statement noted that the third meeting of the Sudanese and Egyptian foreign ministers will be held in April, according to the executive program of diplomatic integration between the two countries.

Answering a question about the possibility of holding a bilateral meeting between Sudan and Ethiopia, Mubarak said that the meeting which was scheduled to convene last month was postponed by Ethiopia until further notice. He added that relations between the two countries are contrary to what the Ethiopians desire. He reiterated that Sudan believes that these relations must be based on the principle of good neighborliness, due to the close historical ties between the two countries.

Answering a question about the incidents in Guinea, Mubarak said: We are waiting for more details. However, we hope that events will develop in a manner that will preserve Guinea and its great role in Africa.

Mubarak said that the second meeting of the five African countries: Sudan, Egypt, Zaire, Central Africa, and Uganda, which share a common border, will be held this summer in order to create a suitable climate to implement the resolutions of the [name indistinct] economic conference.

Answering a question about applying Islamic law in Sudan, Mubarak said that this law was absolutely not applied to non-Muslims.

Mubarak, Sudanese Minister Meet

NC050856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 5 Apr (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received this morning Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani Mubarak. Sudanese ambassador to Cairo 'Abd ar-Rahman Salman attended the meeting.

Mubarak Meets Nile Valley Parliament Members

NC041043 Cairo MENA in English 0953 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 4 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak met today with members of the Services Committee of the Nile Valley Parliament. The meeting was attended by Assistant Secretary General of the Higher Integration Council 'Abd as-Sattar Amin.

Egypt, Cyprus To Exchange Ambassadors Soon

NC041154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1120 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Apr (MENA) — Yeoryios Iakovou, Cypriot minister of foreign affairs, left Cairo this morning, ending a 4-day visit to Egypt, during which he met with President Husni Mubarak and conveyed a personal message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou. President Mubarak sent a verbal message for the Cypriot president.

During the meeting, an agreement in principle was reached on the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Cyprus and on the exchange [of envoys] at the ambassadorial level in the very near future. The Cypriot minister also met with Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Prime Minister and Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, People's Assembly Speaker, with whom he reviewed the Middle East situation.

University Staff Opposes Cooperation With Israel

PM040946 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Egyptian University Staff Support Students' Call for List Cancellation"]

[Text] The general conference of the clubs of teaching staffs of Egyptian universities was held at Alexandria University and was attended by representatives from the Universities of Cairo, Alexandria, Asyut, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Al-Azhar, Az-Zaqaziq, Al-Minya, Al-Minufiyah, Hulwan, and Suez. The conference's resolutions included the following:

1. The conference confirmed its opposition to dealings or cooperation with Israeli universities and other establishments. It strongly condemned the violation by some staff members of the recommendations made by previous teaching staff conferences in this respect.

2. It urged the university guards to confine their duties to the assigned mission of protecting university premises, affirming that these guards come under the jurisdiction of the university management and that the security authorities should not interfere in university affairs.

3. The conference recommended support for the students' call for the cancellation of the 1979 national students union lists. It also recommended that a new list be drawn up by a general student conference.

AL-AHRAM Views Ties With U.S., Elections

PM032028 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 31 Mar 84 p 7

[Dr 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Mashshat article: "Egyptian-U.S. Relations and Election Auction"]

[Text] Reports from the United States confirm that Jerusalem and U.S. aid to Egypt are being used as cards in the election auction there. Presidential candidates are competing in making promises to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem and to link U.S. aid to the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv and to activating peace between Egypt and Israel. This election auction, which is being carried out at the expense of our national interests, confirms the logical decline in the attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States is daily showing total bias in favor of Israel; this bias is not linked only to the election campaign but is also one of the features of U.S. foreign policy toward the Middle East. There is no doubt that the final decision on these two issues will reflect on the nature and failure of U.S.-Arab relations in general and Egyptian-U.S. relations in particular.

Egyptian-U.S. relations have passed through many stages of cooperation, amity, conflict, and hostility but never before have they reached the degree of close cooperation that began 10 years ago. The question preoccupying the decision-makers in Egypt and the United States has been: How can the continuation of these close ties be safeguarded and how can factors of tension be managed and contained before they exacerbate?

Yet there are several mistakes whose accumulation has had a negative effect on the occupation between the two countries. It is probably useful, in an attempt to visualize the future of these relations, to discuss these mistakes objectively.

The United States committed two fundamental mistakes while formulating its relations with Egypt. The first was when the United States did not look at Egyptian-U.S. relations from their dual aspect and did not seek to develop them on the basis of the joint interests of both countries. On the contrary, the United States turned this dual and mutual aspect into a complex one by including Israeli interests as a basic element in the equation of Egyptian-U.S. relations. The United States thereby has linked

the improvement of its relations with Egypt to the need to improve Egyptian-Israeli relations, thus letting the channels of political, economic, and military interaction and exchange pass through Israel first.

Regardless of the dynamism of internal politics in the United States which has prompted and still prompts the U.S. decision-maker to emphasize the tripatite nature of this interaction with Egypt, this is bound to have negative effects on the relations between the two countries, particularly when Egyptian-Israeli relations are not in harmony or crises are occurring between the two countries whether with regard to Palestinian autonomy, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, or the Israeli occupation of the Egyptian Tabah area as a consequence of which Egypt withdrew its ambassador from Tel Aviv.

Moreover, the written U.S. commitment to Israel whether in the form of the understanding reached in 1979 or the first strategic cooperation agreement in 1981 and the second in 1982, or the commitment not to negotiate with the PLO — all these dampen the Egyptian decision-maker's enthusiasm with regard to relations with the United States.

The second mistake is the attempt by the United States to impose the U.S. national security view on the countries of the area, particularly Egypt. The U.S. view is based on encircling and containing Soviet influence in the world as a primary condition for the achievement of security and stability.

Former secretary of State Alexander Haig tried to coordinate the countries of the area, including Israel, within the framework of the "strategic consensus." Since the Arab countries, including Egypt, regard Arab national security differently from that of the United States and consider that the essence of the former is solving the Palestinian problem, it is natural that this should affect the warmth of Egyptian-U.S. relations since Egypt is a central regional country that is basically interested in solving the regional conflict whereas the United States as a superpower is more interested in the international conflict.

These mistakes, which occurred during the period 1974 to 1984 in Egyptian-U.S. relations, were bound to reflect on the critical issues between the two countries. Egypt's attempts to express its protest over aggressive and expansionist Israeli policies, its serious endeavors to restore its relations with the sisterly Arab states, and its desire to crystallize a regional national concept of Arab security have been met with a less than enthusiastic U.S. response. This is in addition to placing basic obstacles in the way of Egyptian policy in this regard, whether through making it difficult to obtain aid, going further in blind support for Israeli terrorist militarism, or hinting at moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

Such latent and evident signs of tension in relations between countries are customary. Nevertheless, what is happening on the U.S. side is bound to have negative effects on the relations between the two countries. This is particularly so since these relations from the beginning, because of the position of both countries in the international arena, have been the subject of continuous evaluation especially on the part of Egypt and its comrades of small countries.

No one doubts the importance of continuing amicable relations between the two countries and even further developing them, but there are indispensable conditions for these relations to be able to overcome the tension referred to.

On one hand, these relations must be based on mutual respect for the political will of both sides and, consequently, the independence of the Egyptian will and decision-making must always be recognized without angering the United States. There are many possible options available to the Egyptian national decision-maker. They are basically linked to the possibilities of dealing with other international powers. On the other hand, bilateral relations should be free from the burden of the Israeli dimension. If the presidential candidates are incapable of breaking free from the Zionist pressure this should not reflect on Egyptian-U.S. relations. It is worth noting here than an Arab leader, King Husayn, has already sharply criticized the U.S. policy in this regard.

Moreover, the United States must help Egypt in its endeavors to regain a central Egyptian political role in the Arab region and not look upon this as a threat to the U.S. interest since a central Egyptian role would be a unifying factor and would lessen the causes of disruption by encouraging the elements of accord and reducing those of discord. This would also contribute to the Arab national consensus.

It would probably be useful for U.S. decision-makers to bear in mind that the period from 1967 to 1973, which was characterized by extreme support and bias in favor of Israel, ended with the 1973 war. In other words, long-term U.S. interests call for making greater efforts to find a just solution to the Palestinian problem — a problem that lies deep in the conscience of every Egyptian and Arab. Jeopardizing this solution, even by the United States, is bound to have negative effect on Arab-U.S. relations in general and Egyptian-U.S. relations in particular.

The decision-makers in both countries should not view these elements of tension in light of election year alone, for they are more deeply rooted and permanent than merely election campaigns. Trying to deal with them requires basic changes in realization, understanding, and mutual policies.

Kuwaiti Magazine Interviews Usama al-Baz

GF041940 Doha QNA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Apr (QNA) — Dr Usama al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the Egyptian President's Office for Political Affairs, has stressed that the differences between Egypt and the Arab countries are no more than minor differences on means but not goals.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti magazine *AL-YAQAZAH* which will be published on Friday, he said that it is on this basis that Egypt views its relations with Syria, its partner in the October 1973 war. He stressed that Syria is a main and important part in the peace process in the Middle East.

Although Dr al-Baz denied that Egypt has so far held any contact with Damascus, he said that Damascus and Cairo are proceeding

in the same direction through their realization of the policy that will result in reducing the differences between them.

The Egyptian official stressed that the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel has not influenced Egypt's stand toward the Arab nation's questions and that it is wrong to imagine that Egypt is bound by the influence of this treaty, which does not commit the Palestinian people or impose anything on them except what they accept and approve.

ASH-SHA'B Urges Measures Against Israeli Embassy

PM031505 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Mar 84 p 5

['Abd al-Qadir Shuhayb report: "Israeli Death Threats to Egyptian Intellectuals Opposed to Normalization Continue for Second Consecutive Month"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli and Zionist death threats to Egyptian intellectuals opposed to normalization who have been examining Israel's infiltration of Egypt and warning of the danger of Israeli ambitions in our country have not stopped. More letters have been sent to Egyptian intellectuals, threatening to kill them or silence them forever. Such threats have not only been sent to writers and journalists. Others have also received threatening letters. Some of the threats were made over the telephone.

Although Meir Kahane and his terrorist organization have claimed responsibility for these threats, the Israeli Government has not taken any steps against him, not even as a formality for propaganda purposes. Prime Minister Shamir just kindly asked him to stop these threats.

These threats are not a casual matter. They constitute a link in the chain of Israeli and Zionist pressures on Egypt to restore the normalization process to the level which existed under the As-Sadat regime. Furthermore, these threats are not merely a nuisance or a silly joke. Their source is now known to be the terrorist organization KAKH, which is responsible for the death of hundreds of Palestinian Arabs in the occupied territories by various means, including the poisoning of drinking water. This is a serious matter.

The Egyptian security authorities have recently realized the seriousness of these threats after Kahane's admission [of responsibility] and after they received numerous reports about these threats from the Egyptian public. The security authorities have done well to take certain steps — going beyond mere investigation to actual preventive measures — to foil these threats.

Now that the security authorities are aware of the seriousness of these threats, official steps should be taken against the Israeli Embassy in Cairo. For example there are measures such as introducing a close watch on the activities of the embassy staff, deporting embassy staffers known for their connection with Israel's Mossad, reducing the size of the embassy staff to equal that of the Egyptian Embassy staff in Israel, or reducing the embassy staff to the very minimum. It is unreasonable that for the Soviet Embassy staff to be restricted to 10, whereas the Israeli Embassy began with 30 staffers, and its size is still increasing. Of course, there is also the option of closing that embassy down.

The same thing should apply to other Israeli establishments in Egypt, such as the Israeli consultates, academic centers, and tourist, commercial and industrial offices and their representatives.

To remain silent about these threats is to encourage Israel to intensify its pressures to boost the normalization process and give Israel the opportunity to fulfill its ambitions in Egypt.

The fact that the Egyptian Government has not made a single official protest against these threats at a time when Israel protests the burning of an Israeli flag at an Egyptian celebration is indeed strange and questionable. The lives of the Egyptian intellectuals are not that cheap.

Israeli leaflets at Industrial Fair 'Propaganda'

PM040911 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Mar 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Israeli leaflets at Fair Urge Settlement of Palestinians in Arab countries"]

[Excerpt] The Israeli pavilion at this year's industrial fair is not distributing leaflets about the Israeli companies participating in the fair or their products, but Israeli political and propaganda leaflets.

One such leaflet urges settlement of the Palestinian refugees in the Arab countries as a solution to the Palestinian problems. It says: "Had the Arabs done this for their brothers who chose to leave Israel — as Israel did — the problem of Arab refugees would have been solved a long time ago."

The leaflets speak of the West Bank as being an integral part of Israel and describe the Palestinian resistance against the Zionist occupation of Palestine as some kind of extremism "which does not acknowledge the Jewish national right to that land."

The maps distributed at the pavilion include Gaza, the West Bank, and the Golan Heights as parts of Israel.

The strange thing is that the Egyptian Government allowed the distribution of these leaflets at the entrance to the Israeli pavilion, thus giving in to the Israeli protests submitted when the security authorities prevented the distribution of the leaflets in the early days of the fair.

MAY Criticizes Israel on Camp David Anniversary

PM031557 Cairo MAY in Arabic 30 Mar 84 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Israeli Affairs"]

[Text] Israel's assessment of the 5 years which have elapsed since the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty indicates that it sees peace as a commodity which can be bought and sold, the only criterion being profit or loss, and not peace as a noble human and spiritual value and an objective sought by all mankind to protect the world from the evils, horrors and tragedies of war, so that grudge and hatred may give way to love and prosperity.

The only concern of the columnists of *HATZOFE, THE JERUSALEM POST*, and other Israeli papers seems on this occasion to be nothing more than giving a profit and loss account and, on the basis of that account, voicing an opinion believed by nobody themselves. That opinion is that Egypt has gained more than Israel from the treaty. We will give a few quotations from these papers to show how the Israelis view peace, and perhaps to disprove the unsubstantiated Israeli claims. *HATZOFE* says: "Five years after the agreement, we should do some dual stock-taking. Israel has given back all Sinai with all its wealth but has not, in return, got a full peace or even half or a quarter of a peace. Sinai should have been partitioned to keep alive the hope of an improvement in relations on the basis of the remaining territory."

The same paper also expresses the following view, which is also shared by all other Israeli papers. It says: "Experience has proved that comprehensive peace is unattainable, because of the Arab pressure on every state which signs a peace agreement with Israel and because no Arab state can withstand that kind of pressure for long.

THE JERUSALEM POST published a survey indicating that peace has given Egypt a $6-8 million [as published] annual profit from Sinai oil, the Suez Canal, and tourism.

It is obvious that the Israeli writers have based their calculations on assets which Israel never owned in the first place. They consider returning these assets to their rightful owner to be an Israeli concession. The Suez Canal is a vital Egyptian lifeline and a waterway which serves international trade: Its revenues rightfully belong to Egypt. Sinai's oil is Egyptian oil, and its revenue should naturally go to the Egyptian treasury, not Israel. International law stipulates that an occupying country such as Israel should give back to Egypt all revenues accrued from Sinai over the occupation period. That is from 5 June 1967 to 25 April 1982, when the last Israeli soldier left Sinai. Furthermore, Israel should, under international law, pay adequate compensation for closing the Suez Canal twice, the first at the time of the British-French-Israeli tripartite aggression in 1956, and the second at the time of the Israeli aggression against Egyptian territory in 1967.

Therefore, Israel commits a grave mistake when it includes in its calculations the millions of dollars which Egypt gets in revenues from its canal, oil, and tourism, for the simple reason that those assets were usurped by force and have now been returned to their rightful owners.

In regard to the claim that experience has proven a comprehensive peace impossible because of Arab pressure on every state which concludes a peace agreement with Israel, the answer is that Israel, not the Arabs, is solely responsible for that. It is unacceptable and unreasonable for Arab states to establish peace with a state which commits daily aggressions against their territory; which commits the ugliest massacres and crimes against unarmed civilian elderly men, women, and children; and which refuses to recognize the rights of people who have been thrown out of their own homeland.

Egypt took the initiative in establishing peace with Israel, and it suffered the horrors of that peace as a result of Israel's aggressive and colonialist policy. However, if that policy does not change, then Egypt will have something else to say. As long as Israel considers its withdrawal from occupied Arab territories an Israeli concession that should be compensated, and not a restored right, there will never be any peace between it and its neighbors.

Ghurbal, Israeli Envoy at Georgetown Debate

NC041952 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1840 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 4 Apr (MENA) — Dr Ashraf Ghurbal, Egyptian Ambassador in Washington, has emphasized again that Israel has been dealing successive blows to the Camp David accords and to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, in which Egypt and Israel agreed to put an end to wars in the Middle East.

Dr Ashraf Ghurbal said that among these blows are the invasion of Lebanon, the continued building of settlements in the West Bank, the raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and Israel's continued occupation of the Tabah area in Sinai.

The Egyptian ambassador in Washington said that among the blows Israel is directing at the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty are its refusal to deal with the Palestinians and its rejection of the principle of simultaneous recognition between Israel and the PLO.

The Egyptian ambassador in Washington responded to Israeli Ambassador in Washington Me'ir Rosenne during the debate held yesterday by the Georgetown University International Relations Club. The subject of the debate was Egyptian-Israeli relations. The debate was held at the conclusion of a 6-day seminar held in memory of Malcolm Kerr, president of the American University of Beirut, who was assassinated at the beginning of this year. The debate was attended by a large number of Egyptians, Israelis, Jews, and Americans.

In his reply, Me'ir Rosenne repeated the Israeli campaign against Egypt with regard to the normalization of relations and Egypt's refusal to return the its ambassador to Tel Aviv.

The Israeli ambassador alleged that the invasion of Lebanon was to strike at the Palestinian and Syrian presence that threatened Israel's security and obstructed Lebanon's sovereignty over its territory.

During the debate, it was clear that the Israeli ambassador lost his temper more than once as he responded to Dr Ashraf Ghurbal's arguments.

The debate between the Egyptian and Israeli ambassadors, which went on for more than 2 hours, mirrored the obvious divergence in official viewpoints between the two states 5 years after the signing of the peace treaty.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent a message to the debate emphasizing that his initiative for peace in the Middle East is the only way to achieve peace and to guarantee the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

Armed Forces Communique No 1,425 - 4 April

JN041635 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,425 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 4 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With greater strength, determination, and firmness the Iraqi Armed Forces begin the 44th month of the war of aggression launched by the racist Iranian regime against the principled, dignified, and honored Iraq. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our fighter aircraft and helicopter gunships today carried out strong blows against enemy positions, units, and troop concentrations opposite our forward units east of Basra. Our planes and helicopters scored accurate hits and inflicted heavy losses in men and equipment. All our planes and helicopters returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units pounded enemy positions and vehicles opposite our positions east of Basra inflicting a number of casualties. Our units destroyed two vehicles, one excavator, and one tank.

3. Using artillery, our forward units pounded enemy positions and vehicles opposite our positions east of Tigris destroying three weapon emplacements, two vehicles, and one observation post.

4. Three infantry positions were destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

5. One vehicle was burned and its occupants were either killed or wounded in the Maysan sector.

6. One was killed in the central sector of the front.

7. The criminal Khomeyniite enemy artillery last night and today shelled Basra, Mandali, Khanaqin, Khurmal, and their environs. The shelling martyred 4 civilians, including 1 woman, injured 18, and damaged 2 houses, 10 civilian cars, and various items of property in Basra. Two houses, 1 cafe, 1 shop, 1 public bath, 1 civilian car, and a number of civilian establishments were damaged in Mandali. The shelling also injured 1 civilian, destroyed 2 houses, and damaged 11 houses, 1 hospital, 1 school, and a number of other civilian establishments in Khanaqin and Khurmal.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 April 1984

Commander on Effectiveness, Range of Air Force

JN050710 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Apr (INA) — The lieutenant general who is commanding the Air Force and air defenses has stated that in the recent battles east of Basra, the Iraqi Air Force succeeded in destroying the bases deep inside enemy territory which provide Iranian forward units with troop reinforcements.

In an interview with *HURRAS AL-WATAN*, organ of the Ministry of Defense, the Iraqi commander said the basic task performed by the Iraqi aircraft was to isolate Iranian units and provide support for the Iraqi forces in battle. He stressed that the blows dealt by the Iraqi Air Force have had a great impact on the progress of the battles as they had prevented the enemy from introducing other units into the battle in which some 500,000 Iranians participated. Concluding, he emphasized that the Iraqi Air Force is capable of striking Tehran and Qom and reaching any remote area deep inside Iranian territory.

INA Reports Ba'th Party Anniversary Statement

JN041700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1524 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Apr (INA) — The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party today issued an important statement on the 37th anniversary of the Ba'th Party's establishment. The statement reviewed the current Arab situation and the fierce plots against the Arab nation which aim to harm its unity, dignity, and human culture.

The statement stressed that the brave Iraqi people's confrontation of the the Iranian regime's aggression, which is supported by the Zionists, imperialists, and so-called Arabs, has given the Arab people new hope for final victory. The statement pointed out that the basic aim of the continuing Iranian aggression on Iraq is to annex Iraq to Persia so that the door will become open for Iran to invade the entire Arab homeland. The statement said that Hafiz al-Asad and his ally, Khomeyni, have cooperated and contributed toward harming and plotting against the Palestinian cause more than the Zionists themselves.

The statement affirmed that the U.S.-Zionist-Iranian plot against Iraq and the Arab nation was clear from the first day of the Iranian aggression on Iraq, when the world recognized the cooperation in the field of armaments between the Zionist enemy and the Iranian regime. The statement said that the basic factors of the plot against the Arab homeland are the Iranian aggression against Iraq, the Zionist aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance, and the feverish imperialist endeavors to dismember the Arab homeland and divide it into statelets with the close cooperation of Hafiz al-Asad's regime and his petty allies, such as Al-Qadhdhafi and certain resistance factions that have become outcasts in the Palestinian resistance and Lebanon. Amid all these bloody events, Iraq emerges victorious and the honorable Palestinian revolution factions are still insisting on taking the path of liberation and revolution.

The statement said: The Syrian regime has assumed a basic role in the hostile plot to fight the Ba'th Party. The Syrian and Libyan rulers assumed the task of plotting against the Arabs' primary cause, Palestine, and against the Arabs' foremost bastion, Iraq, with the cooperation of the sectarian agents.

Thus, the Arab homeland has been exposed to barbaric invasions that are similar to those of the Tartars and Mongolians. These invasions have been led by Zionism against Lebanon and Palestine, by Khomeyni against Iraq, and by Hafiz al-Asad against (Hamah), Tripoli, and Al-Biqa'.

Further Reportage on Spanish Foreign Minister's Visit

Meeting With Army Chief

JN041227 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Amman —Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd Ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received at his office this morning Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and the accompanying delegation. Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff, and the Spanish ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

Meeting With Counterpart

JN041809 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met in his office this morning with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran who is currently visiting Jordan.

Al-Masri informed the Spanish minister of the latest developments in the Middle East, particularly those concerning the Palestinian question. He explained to the visiting minister Jordan's position on finding a comprehensive and just settlement to the problem, based on UN Security Council Resolution No 242.

The Spanish foreign minister also listened to a briefing on the current Israeli measures in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip which aim at Judaizing the occupied Arab territories and evicting the inhabitants; measures which include building settlements, and a plan to transfer refugee camps to areas close to the Jordan River.

The Spanish minister informed Al-Masri of Spain's firm and clear position on the Palestinian question which calls for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories.

Later , the Jordanian and Spanish sides, headed by the two foreign ministers, held a meeting which dealt with bilateral relations and the means to develop and strengthen these relations.

Madrid on Junblatt, Al-Masri Talks

LD041925 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Daniel Peral dispatch from Amman]

[Text] This afternoon Foreign Minister Fernando Moran and the Lebanese Druze Leader Walid Junblatt had a meeting lasting nearly 1 hour at the hotel in Amman where the Spanish Foreign Minister is staying. The meeting focused on the situation in Lebanon, where with Syrian support Druze and Shi'ites now control the central-eastern region of the country. Despite this, Junblatt is not optimistic, according to Foreign Minister Moran.

The meeting between Moran and King Husayn of Jordan scheduled for this afternoon has been postponed until midday tomorrow.

During the talks today between the Spanish foreign minister and his Jordanian counterpart Al-Masri they studied the sale of C-101 aircraft to Jordan by Construcciones Aeronauticas S.A., the sale of between 10 and 20 aircraft of this sort depending on the finance Amman can obtain. Jordan will negotiate the loans for these purchases directly with Saudi Arabia. There is also the possibility of Jordan buying Spanish light weapons. They also studied other areas of bilateral cooperation concerning tourism and agriculture. As in the other capitals visited on this tour — Riyadh and Damascus — they also discussed the possibility of Spain and Israel establishing diplomatic relations, an issue on which Moran reiterated the already-known position. The Amman authorities are pessimistic about a possible solution to the Palestinian problem before the end of the election campaign in the United States.

Al-Masri 4 April Banquet Speech

JN042004 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Amman — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that we in Jordan are more enthusiastic than others about realizing a just peace and regaining the Arab rights. He added that the time is appropriate and we should not lose this opportunity. During a dinner banquet he gave in honor of Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran, Al-Masri said that Jordan had confirmed its peaceful intentions by accepting UN resolutions No 242, and No 338, by its support for the Fes summit peace plan, and its welcoming of the Venice Declaration. Moreover, it received all the peaceful initiatives with a positive spirit and exerted all possible efforts to implement them.

Al-Masri also said: Israel's intransigent position is the current obstacle to realizing peace. He added that Israel always shows its categorical rejection to any comprehensive peace plan and continues its disrespect for international law and will. He also explained that Israel's challenge to and continued rejection of peaceful initiatives have been proved not only through words but also through deeds. The annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the proposal that is being discussed in the Knesset to extend the Israeli law to the West Bank and the Golan Heights are clear signs of Israel's desire to expand.

JORDAN TIMES Comments on Jerusalem Explosion

JN041105 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 4 Apr 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Blood in Jerusalem"]

[Text] Once again the streets of Jerusalem are covered with the blood of Arabs and Israelis, victims of one another's powerful determination to live as free men and women in what they each perceive to be their own land. The attack by Arab gunmen in west

Jerusalem on Monday was described as the most serious incident of its kind in many years. The Israelis called it terrorism of the worst kind. The Arab world calls it a dramatic and daring raid. The rest of the world turns the page and goes on to read something more interesting than Arabs and Israelis shooting each other.

Of course, both the Arabs and the Israelis are correct. When you shoot up your enemy, it is a daring act of resistance and an affirmation of your will to be free. When your enemy shoots you up, it is filthy terrorism of the worst kind, an act of such vulgar moral cowardice that it cannot be sanctioned under any circumstances. Of course, both the Arabs and the Israelis are correct. It just depends on which side of the bullets you happen to be standing when the firing starts.

We do not wish to enter into the endless debate about one man's terrorist being another man's freedom fighter. We know too well the history of violence and counter-violence in Palestine. We know too well the faces of Palestinians and Israelis who took their children on a stroll one afternoon, only to bury their dead children the next day after they were caught in an attack by Israelis or Palestinians.

If there is horror, outrage, and shock in Israel at the latest attack against Israelis in west Jerusalem, it would be best to channel it towards an appreciation of what Israel has to do to take away the root cause of the violence — the denial of Palestinian national rights. And if there is affirmation and pride in some Palestinian hearts after the attack, they should be accompanied by a realisation that such attacks may express the Palestinian will to resist, but they are unlikely in themselves to bring us closer to our goal of Palestinian national self-determination, freedom, and peace. The violence in Jerusalem once again highlights the problem, but does not offer a solution to it. That must come from Israelis and Palestinians who recognise the inevitability of living together with equal rights for both communities.

CPSU's Karen Brutents Visits Rashid Karami

NC041740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, today visited [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami in Tripoli.

Answering a question after the meeting, the Soviet envoy said: Prime Minister Karami expressed his views on current issues. He appreciated the Soviet Union's role in this area. We hold common views on these issues. He added: The discussion touched upon the great victory that the Lebanese people scored, in cooperation with the Syrian people, when they abrogated the 17 May agreement and brought about the withdrawal of the Multinational Force and the NATO forces. We noted that Syria lent its great support to achieve such a victory. It is playing a major role. After this preliminary victory, the Israeli forces must withdraw from Lebanon. Practical steps must be taken to tackle Lebanese internal issues. We stressed that the settlement of these internal issues must come through a dialogue and a constructive and democratic accord that would safeguard the interests of all sides. The internal issues must be resolved politically, not militarily.

Karami said: The visit of the friendly Soviet delegation was an occasion to review current developments and the vigilance, preparedness, and continuous action these developments demand in order to confront the plan that still seeks to create disturbed conditions in order to realize its objectives and obstruct (?our march).

Al-Jumayyil Receives Message From King Husayn

NC041557 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received a written message from King Husayn. The message was delivered by Lebanon's ambassador to Jordan.

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Security Committee Meeting

Contacts Al-Asad During Meeting

NC042141 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Higher Political Security Committee ended its sixth meeting at 2200 tonight. President Amin al-Jumayyil chaired the meeting, which was attended by all committee members.

During the meeting, there was a telephone contact between President al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. They discussed the security and political aspects of the current situation. It was agreed during this contact to resume the discussion tomorrow morning. The following is the text of the statement that Judge Munif 'Uwaydat made after the committee's meeting:

[Begin recording] ['Uwaydat] The committee acquainted itself today with the accomplishments of the technical subcommittee, which has been ceaselessly discussing the disengagement question. I believe that an agreement has been reached on the general plan and most of its details in all areas — the mountain, the Beirut southern suburb, and the contact lines up to the port. There remain some simple details. The minutes of this agreement will be prepared tomorrow, God willing. Some simple secondary problems will be discussed. The committee will postpone its meetings until what has been agreed upon during this long period is implemented on the ground. The disengagement of the forces requires, of course, observers and security forces to (?separate) the two sides. Tomorrow's meeting will be the final meeting in the first stage of the committee's activities. The meetings will be suspended until we implement what has been agreed upon.

[Unidentified reporter] In other words, the results of the first stage will be the implementation of the cease-fire and the disengagement of forces. The discussions of other details, such as the reopening of the airport and port, will come next.

['Uwaydat] There will be peripheral discussions. There will be a discussion of the progress made by the committee. [Words indistinct] something which needs to be applied somehow on the ground. [Words indistinct] secondary subcommittees,because there are several committees. The military committee which has [word indistinct] until tomorrow to end some of the simple problems. The essence and the general plan will be [word indistinct] in the minutes tomorrow in order for this agreement to be recorded [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Dispatches 2 Advisers to Damascus

NC050706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 apr 84

[Excerpts] During the Higher Political Security Committee's meeting last night, President Amin al-Jumayyil held a telephone contact with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and consulted with him on the security and political situation.

Informed sources said that the telephone contact was designed to prepare the atmosphere prior to President al-Jumayyil's visit to Damascus in the coming days in an attempt to break the deadlock in the talks regarding the disengagement of forces in Beirut and its suburbs. The sources said that the two presidents discussed aspects of the political situation and agreed to get in contact again.

These contacts will be resumed today. President al-Jumayyil will dispatch his two advisers, Jean 'Ubayd and Michel Samahah, to Damascus to discuss the details [of the visit] and to prepare for the bilateral summit. In preparation for this visit, President al-Jumayyil last night received 'Ubayd and Samahah and discussed with them the issues which will be discussed in Damascus. These include the Lausanne conference resolutions which have not been implemented yet, despite the meetings which the Higher Political Security Committee has been holding. During their stay in Damascus, 'Ubayd and Samahah are expected to meet with Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt, who may arrive in Damascus today.

Advisers Leave for Damascus

NC051208 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] In continuation of the consultations which took place last night during the meeting of the Higher Political Security Committee between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Jean 'Ubayd and Michel Samahah, advisers to the president of the republic, left for Damascus today on board a military helicopter. They will continue the coordination and consultation with Syrian officials regarding the security and political situation in the country. The two presidential envoys are expected to return to Beirut today to brief President al-Jumayyil on the outcome of their consultations with President al-Asad in preparation for the Lebanese-Syrian summit.

UN's Urquhart Leaves Beirut For Jerusalem

NC041315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Brian Urquhart, assistant UN secretary general for political affairs, left Beirut before noon today on board a special UN helicopter to An-Naqurah. He will then continue on his way to occupied Jerusalem before leaving for New York.

Beirut Applies for Extension of UNIFIL Mandate

NC042024 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Lebanon officially demanded today the extension of UNIFIL's mandate for another 6 months. The force would maintain its present positions. An application to this effect was submitted to Brian Urquhart, assistant UN secretary general, during his visit to Beirut, where he met with President al-Jumayyil and some officials. Urquhart, who left Beirut this morning, was informed about Lebanon's desire to expand UNIFIL's jurisdiction.

Parliamentary Bloc Stipulates Basic Conditions

NC041513 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The independent parliamentary bloc today stipulated two conditions as a basis for any future dealings with the regime and the government. These conditions are:

1. Backing down on the Lausanne resolution which provides that the Army be confined to its barracks, because the Army must exercise its role in its capacity as the representative of the state imposing its authority on the ground.

2. Preparing a plan for liberating the land, starting with the south, in agreement with Syria and Saudi Arabia in their capacity as the sponsors of the abrogation of the 17 May agreement.

Speaker Kamil al-As'ad today asked: Is the currently discussed security plan being prepared on the proper basis or will it consolidate partition and divide Beirut in half?

Voice of Hope on Lahad's Appointment, Statements

JN051009 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] In a military ceremony in Bint Jubayl yesterday, Staff Major General Antoine Lahad was appointed as successor to the late Major Sa'd Haddad, commander of free Lebanon.

At the beginning of the ceremony, Staff Maj Gen Lahad inspected a unit of the army of south Lebanon previously known as the army of free Lebanon. Several civilian dignitaries representing various sectors in southern Lebanon, delegations from southern Lebanese villages, and a delegation representing the Lebanese Forces attended the ceremony. Men of religion representing various communities, mayors, and mukhtars also attended the ceremony. The citizens delivered speeches in which they expressed support for the new commander.

Staff Maj Gen Lahad delivered a speech in which he stressed that southern Lebanon has a right to live a dignified and free life in its homeland. Lahad said: From this premise, I have chosen this road and we will proceed along it, regardless of the difficulties. He added: God willing, we will attain these definite objectives with the help of the army of south Lebanon.

Staff Maj Gen Lahad also said:

[Begin recording][Lahad] The army of south Lebanon has chosen the course of coordinating with the Israeli authorities to restore freedom and tranquillity to southern Lebanon and the people of the south. I warn those who are playing with fire and those who brandish the threat of escalating what they call armed resistance. This resistance, in its present form, consists of terrorist operations which may lead southern Lebanon and the people of the south into danger, the consequences of which are known only to Almighty God. Crying over the ruins later will be to no avail. [end recording]

The citizens expressed satisfaction with the appointment of General [as heard] Lahad as successor to the late Maj Sa'd Haddad and expressed the hope that he will follow in Maj Haddad's footsteps.

In an interview with the press, Maj Gen Lahad said: I am ready to be a messenger of good and a go-between in these matters. However, the final authority will remain the legitimate authorities and the Lebanese Government. He added: I have chosen the course of coordination with the Israeli authorities regarding these operations which they call resistance in the south. In my opinion, these operations are merely terrorist acts, and instead of restoring Lebanese sovereignty and safeguarding the tranquillity of southern Lebanese citizens, they will lead to a fate which is known only to Almighty God. Crying over the ruins later will be to no avail.

Maj Gen Lahad said: The people of the south must know their interests as of now and adopt a course of coordination with the Israeli authorities in order to return things to normal with Israel. He added: I am ready to secure security arrangements that would safeguard Israel's northern borders. I believe that if these security arrangements are not made, the Israeli Army will not be

ready to leave the area. Responding to a question on how deeply he is committed to the principles and methods of action of the late Maj Sa'd Haddad, Maj Gen Lahad said: With due respect to the late Sa'd Haddad's actions, there are new developments. That's why I changed the name of the free army of Lebanon to the army of south Lebanon. In the past, this army used to be viewed as a Christian army. As for now, I will make it an army of all the communities, because it will enforce the law in all areas, against all citizens, and because it is the army that will safeguard the security and tranquillity of all the citizens.

Maj Gen Lahad concluded: Before I assumed this command, I consulted with many sectors in southern Lebanon from all communities and factions. I informed them about the objectives I wanted to carry out. The large majority supported me, perhaps not in public, for reasons known to all. Therefore, I consider that my assumption of this command is the result of a popular consensus, not only in southern Lebanon, but from all the Lebanese.

Birri Opposes Formation of New Government

NC041537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri considers raising the question of a new government as a jump above all considerations, a violation of the Lausanne conference's resolutions, and futile. Birri said: The jump toward a plan for the formation of a new government is similar to the usual fragile cease-fire decision. It brings a glitter of hope when announced, but this hope quickly vanishes. What is required, however, is a realistic outlook and not mere dreams. What is required is rebuilding the old Lebanon and not merely repairing it.

Birri today received the DPRK ambassador and charge d'affaires. They discussed the Lebanese crisis and its developments. Birri also met with delegations representing the officers of the Internal Security Forces; the Independent Lebanese National Grouping, headed by Dr Samir Sabbagh; and popular committees and league groupings.

PSP Reports ISF Return to Al-Barbir Positions

NC041356 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Internal Security Forces have returned to their checkpoints on the Museum-Al-Barbir axis. These forces have increased the number of personnel manning these checkpoints and issued strict orders to conduct searches in all thoroughness and without exception. This has been attained following contacts made by the leaderships concerned — leaderships eager to protect the citizens and leave no room for anyone to take advantage of the calm and security attained in West Beirut, thanks to the patriotic presence there. Meanwhile, the Lebanese Forces are pressing ahead with their fortification of the museum's entrance. The dirt roadblock remains, which mass media said was removed, and Lebanese Forces' gunmen can be seen grouping.

IDF Closes Road Between Ash-Shuf, South

NC041432 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Israeli forces today closed for the second successive day the only road from the Ash-Shuf to the south. This road was opened on 2 April for 24 hours after being closed for 5 days. Also, telephone links between the south and Beirut remain cut. These Israeli measures follow the attack in Jerusalem, in which 48 persons were wounded, and come at a time when operations are escalating against Israeli military targets in the south.

Explosion in West Beirut Wounds 2 Persons

NC041941 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] An explosion occurred in Saqiyat al-Janzir in West Beirut at 2005 tonight. The target was a building near the Druze court belonging to Muhammad Shararah. An explosive device was placed near the building's entrance. The explosion wounded the building's watchman and his daughter.

Al-Asad, Al-Jumayyil Hold Phone Conversation

JN042129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — A telephone conversation took place this evening between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. During the conversation, they discussed some matters of concern to both countries and the current efforts to achieve a cease-fire, particularly since all the parties are cooperating to end the fighting.

Al-Ahmar Receives Egyptian Communist Official

JN041402 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party, received here today Comrade Michel Kamil, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of foreign relations in the Egyptian Communist Party. They reviewed the current political situation in the Arab region, particularly the recent developments. They also discussed the means of cooperation and coordination that exist between the two parties.

The two sides referred to the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught and its threats to the Arab forces of liberation and steadfastness, particularly Syria. They reviewed the tasks of the national and pan-Arab forces in the confrontation process, stressing the importance of strengthening and coordinating their cooperation.

Cultural Agreement Signed With USSR 4 Apr

JN041546 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, 4 Apr (SANA) — The program implementing the cultural agreement between Syria and the Soviet Union for 1984-1985 was signed in Damascus today.

On the Syrian side, the program was signed by 'Abd al-Hamid Darkal, assistant education minister; and on the Soviet side by Yuriy Kirichenko, chief of the Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The program stipulated the means of cooperation between the two friendly countries in the fields of education, higher education, culture, and the arts and the development of these fields; exchanging experiences, study grants, and information; attending conferences and seminars; exchanging cultural and literary magazines; and strengthening and developing friendship and cooperation between the friendly countries and peoples, thus furthering their mutual interests.

Commentary on Israeli Threats to Syria

JN041526 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is threatening Syria. He justifies these new aggressive threats by repeating allegations that Syria has been turned into a center for terrorism. The motivation for spreading these allegations was the operation that took place on King George Street in Jerusalem, in which about 50 persons were wounded, 1 of the Palestinian fighters killed, and 2 others arrested for their alleged participation in the operation.

The threats by Shamir and the Israeli rulers against Syria are not indicative of any new methods and practices by Israeli rulers. Those who review Israel's official statements since the Likud assumed power under Menachem Begin will find the threats against Syria have not stopped at all. In most cases, these threats are due to the brave positions Syria has taken against U.S. plans to spread hegemony over the region and other designs, including the Camp David accords aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arabs.

The recent Jerusalem operation was not the motivation for the Israeli rulers' direct threats against Syria. The large-scale maneuvers that the Israeli forces recently held in the occupied Golan Heights took place before the Jerusalem operation, and Moshe Arens' threats after the abrogation of the 17th May agreement were also not motivated by the Jerusalem operation. Israel's threats against Syria are part of the U.S.-Israeli reaction to the historic U.S. failure in Lebanon and the region, and a new method the United States wants to adopt to take vengeance and pressure Syria and to revive its weak, hopeless agents. But Syria, as experience proves, does not fear threats or retreat from pressures; no aggression or threat of aggression can move Syria from its principled positions which are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

The United States has tried to use pressure, threat, and force, but Syria did not soften its position or make bargains. Instead, Syria achieved victory through its steadfastness, the sacrifices of its Armed Forces and people, and the courage, skill, and wisdom of the historic leadership of President Struggler Hafiz al-Asad, the leader of Arab struggle. Consequently, the United States suffered the well known historic defeat in Lebanon. By trying to terrorize and affect Syria, Israel is resorting to a blunt weapon and a useless method.

Regarding terrorism, Shamir and his henchmen, whose hands are stained with innocent people's blood and who are responsible for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the destruction of the Lebanese cities and villages, the massacres in Sabra, Shatila, Ar-Rashidiyah, 'Ayn al-Hulwah, and others, the shelling of Beirut from ground, sea, and air for more than 2 months, and for carrying out the crime of genocide against the Palestinian Arab people are the last who have the right to talk about terrorism.

Terrorism has become a policy of Israel; a policy that is being carried out by the regular Armed Forces, rather than by individuals, on a very large scale.

If there is a center of terrorism in the world, Israel should be that center; and if there are terrorists and criminals in the world, they should be Israel's rulers. The Palestinian Arab people, who through Zionism were expelled from their lands, deprived of their national and natural rights, and are victims of an organized plan of genocide have the right, like other world peoples and the European peoples who resisted Nazism to struggle for the sake of their legitimate right to self-determination on their land. Those who seek their rights cannot be dealt with on an equal footing as those who usurp rights. The Palestinian Arab people base their struggle on the UN principles and resolutions. But Israel's rulers are invaders, occupiers, and aggressors and are rebellious against the international community, international law, and the UN resolutions.

Those who are like Israel's rulers have no right to talk about morality. Syria is proud of being the center of the Arab national liberation movement and the rock on which the Palestinian revolution relies. These are Syria's principles and unchangeable positions.

AL-BA'TH Comment

JN050825 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 5 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Zionist Call for War and the Overt U.S. Detour" *AL-BA'TH* says that the tone of the Israeli threats against Syria has escalated once again and the leaders of the Zionist entity are now vying with one another in exacerbating the situation, and issuing statements threatening to carry out new military actions.

It is evident that the motive behind these new Israeli military matters is to avenge the defeat that Israel had sustained in Lebanon in wake of the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the collapse of the U.S. and Zionist options.

AL-BA'TH stresses that when the Israeli threats against Syria coincide with the new U.S. moves in the east Mediterranean, this means many things. Foremost, the U.S. President finds himself in need of a theatrical act through which he can reach the U.S. voters, given that the U.S.-Israeli strategic alliance considers the Lebanese arena within the Zionist entity's jurisdiction alone. The political and military U.S. backing for the Israeli schemes of aggression in the region continues and is unaffected by the U.S. Administration's retreat to the rear lines while continuing to support Israel from behind the scenes.

AL-BA'TH says: The exposed U.S. prevarications in withdrawing the U.S. warships from Lebanese waters, followed by the dispatching of new U.S. warships, and intensifying the U.S. military presence in the east Mediterranean is irrefutable proof of the role which the United States intends to carry out in the new onslaught against the region.

AL-BA'TH adds: It is not far-fetched that within this tense atmosphere being exacerbated by the United States and Israel, the Israeli enemy will carry out a foolhardy military adventure against Syria to take revenge on the nationalist equation which has started to materialize in the Lebanese arena and to form the broad and constant platform for the Arab option in Lebanon. However, Syria, which has for a long time dealt with U.S. and Israeli tactics, closely experienced all parts of the scheme, and has more than once defeated more difficult schemes, will not hesitate in confronting the premeditated Israeli adventure with increased efficiency and an unwavering will.

AL-BA'TH emphasizes that Syria is not frightened by aggression and its stands cannot be affected by threats. It will not be deflected by any force of aggression from its national and pan-Arab course for which it is struggling no matter how belligerent the force is.

Levi Not To Compete With Shamir for Premiership

TA041729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1716 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has just come into the studio and he has the news — it is now certain — the meeting between the deputy prime minister and the prime minister himself has ended and there are results:

[Schiffer] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi informed the prime minister a few minutes ago that he does not intend to compete against Yitzhaq Shamir for the leadership of the Likud list for the upcoming election. He is thus joining Yitzhaq Shamir, who will, in the meantime, be the competitor against Ari'el Sharon. At this moment Deputy Prime Minister David Levi is making his way from the prime minister's office to the journalists who are waiting there. Our correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav was in the deputy prime minister's office for hours today. In another few minutes we will doubtless hear the deputy prime minister's reasons for not competing for the leadership of the Herut movement, or leadership of the election list for the 11th Knesset. We can certainly only assess that he will explain this as being for the benefit of the movement and the delegations that visited him throughout the day to persuade him not to compete. The same applies to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who may give an announcement in a few moments, an announcement in which he will undoubtedly express satisfaction at the fact that his deputy, David Levi, is not competing. In the meantime, there is only one competitor, therefore, and that is Ari'el Sharon against Yitzhaq Shamir. This completely changes the picture and also, as stated, of course, Ari'el Sharon's chances in this competition since Yitzhaq Shamir is the only competitor. David Levi is not competing, and Menahem Begin — whose name is being used so much recently, and people even want to see him at the head of the list — has already said he is against the competition. It seems to me that this will certainly affect what is to happen in the Herut movement center next week, on Thursday.

Urges Sharon To Withdraw

TA041754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1722 GMT 4 Apr 84

[News conference by Deputy Prime Minister David Levi outside the prime minister's office in Jerusalem "a few minutes ago" — recorded]

[Text] [Levi] I have told the prime minister. This was a great surprise for him. After serious hesitations and long talks for many days and what would seem to appear long nights, I came to my decision exactly 15 minutes ago in order to do everything possible to unite the entire movement. We must close ranks among all members in order to approach the campaign with united strength, not to have any members feel remorse, not to enter a contest which might split the movement or which might be exploited by our rivals. The hesitations were very serious; this is the most serious decision I have made in my life. I am convinced that I could have led the movement to victory, but in my heart I felt such a victory would have not been complete. I do not know whether everyone would have adopted the decision with the same nobility and politeness I have regarding the contest with Yitzhaq Shamir. However, if there were even a small chance that some members would feel remorse or bitterness, I could not have taken such a step. Another aspect — and the most serious one as far as my personal feelings are concerned — is that when I am convinced that something has to be done, I am not deterred by anything except an inner feeling and the latter finds its expression, at least as far as I am concerned, in the difficulty of having a prime minister in power — this was also a weighty consideration. [sentence as heard]

Finally, I adopted the decision 15 minutes ago. The prime minister accepted it and was very happy about it. We will set out on the road with united strength.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Ari'el Sharon will contest the post at the party convention. How do you assess his chances?

[Levi] I hope that my move will also lead others to reconsider. I hope, in view of this decisive and fateful campaign where everything is on the scales — Eretz Yisra'el, social problems, and points of view — that he will also remove his candidacy and that we should run with united strength.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] Sir, until 15 minutes ago, did you intend to contest?

[Levi] Definitely, yes.

[Question by unidentified correspondent] So what happened that made you change your mind in the last 15 minutes?

[Levi] As you heard me say a few minutes ago, when a man sits alone and makes up his mind — taking into consideration all the elements I have just mentioned, their significance and implications, and bearing in mind that unity is above anything else — sometimes a man must also make sacrifices and this is what I did.

Shamir Welcomes Levi Decision

TA041800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1739 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Amnon Nadav at the prime minister's office "a short time ago" — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] A short time ago Deputy Prime Minister David Levi informed me of his decision not to participate any further in the internal fight for the leadership of the Likud election list for the 11th Knesset. I welcomed his decision with joy, a decision that testifies a recognition of supreme responsibility and unusual devotion to the goals and ideals of the Likud and a recognition of the need to go united into the election campaign, not to deal with internal struggles, but to concentrate every effort, both explanatory and organizational, on the campaign against our rival, the Alignment.

[Nadav] Following Deputy Prime Minister David Levi's decision, do you expect that Minister Ari'el Sharon will also remove his candidature for the leadership of the party?

[Shamir] I hope that Minister Sharon will also decide to stop the internal fights and put himself, with all his power, into the common struggle.

[Nadav] Are there any hints of such willingness?

[Shamir] There are no hints. I have hope.

Arens on Levi, Sharon

TA041814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens said, in the wake of David Levi's decision, that he was confident that Yitzhaq Shamir would win in the competition. Following this, Arens expressed the hope that Ari'el Sharon would remove his candidacy.

Sharon Repeats Intention To Run for Leadership

TA050543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon this morning again announced that he will run for the Herut movement leadership in anticipation of the elections. He was talking to our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz. Earlier it was reported that in contacts between Yitzhaq Shamir and Sharon associates, the possibility was raised that Minister Sharon would give up the contest. Our Knesset correspondent has learned that the prime minister will probably confer with Ari'el Sharon on Sunday.

Knesset Adopts Law To Dissolve Session, Hold Elections

TA041351 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1346 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Knesset has adopted the law to dissolve the 10th Knesset and hold early elections on 23 July following the second and third readings. Our Knesset correspondent Sha'ul Stav reports that the religious parties removed their objection to holding the elections on Monday after a proviso was introduced to the election law banning rallies from being held until 1 hour after the end of the Sabbath. This applies to the last Sabbath before the elections. The Knesset rejected the reservations of MK's Mordekhay Virshubsky and Shulamit Aloni who had suggested that the elections be held on 3 and 10 July respectively.

Elections Committee Chairman Appointed

TA041825 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Supreme Court Justice Gavri'el Bach is to be chairman of the Knesset Central Elections Committee. This was announced today by Supreme Court President Justice Me'ir Shamgar.

Former Tehiya Leader To Run for Knesset

TA041950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The Orot movement [a breakaway group from Tehiya] is to run for the Knesset election in a separate list, even if the National Religious Party [NRP] does not join the national religious front [hazit hadatit hale'umit] unification initiative. This was said this evening by Hanan Porat to our correspondent Rami Gubernik. This evening activists and supporters of the Orot movement are meeting in Gush 'Ezyon and they will call upon the NRP to join a common front with their movement.

West Bank Reactions to Elections Analyzed

TA301629 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Mar 84 pp 6, 7

[Commentary by Pinhas 'Inbari: "The Dialogue Has Begun"]

[Text] They may not be a focal point of the election campaign, but the inhabitants of the territories and the Palestinian problem in general are among the major issues upon which the Israeli voter must decide. The newspaper *AL FAJR*, however, does not agree with this assessment. Immediately after it became clear that Israel will have early elections, it published an editorial in which it played down the importance of a change of administration in Israel: "In some circles the prevailing opinion is that if there is a change in Israel's government, this might bring about a change in Israel's official attitude toward the Palestinian problem.

"This opinion is based upon the assessment that the Israeli Labor Party — if it comes to power — would not be as tough as the Likud, at least concerning the Palestinian question. We, however, have in-depth knowledge of the measures and the tough stands of successive Israeli administrations and wish to ask some important questions: 1) Would the Labor Party be willing to withdraw from all occupied Arab territories? 2) Would the Labor Party be willing to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the most important of which are their rights to self-determination and to establish an independent state? 3) Is the Labor Party willing to negotiate over Jerusalem and, following this, to withdraw from it and annul the decisions reached by Israel concerning Jerusalem since 1967?

"We believe there is no significant difference between the Alignment's and the Likud's answers to these questions and, therefore, a change in Israel's government would not bring about a change in Israel's policy on the Palestinian question because it makes no difference whether the Labor Party or the Likud is in power..."

Contrary to *AL FAJR*, there are large circles in the territories that believe that this time there is a good chance that a change of administration in Israel would break the deadlock over the Palestinian issue. Without going into past events, such as who started the settlements, who established Qiryat Arba', who began collective punishment, and so on — most of the inhabitants of the territories think that there is a pragmatic difference on a crucial issue between the leftist opposition and the Likud govern-

ment: If the opposition comes to power it would be willing to accept the "Reagan plan" and thus break the deadlock standing in the way of negotiations. The political process is now at a standstill primarily because of the difficulty over accepting the Reagan plan, in Israel as well as in the Arab countries and the PLO.

The difficulties in accepting the Reagan plan caused 'Arafat and Husayn to look for alternatives, such as trying to encourage Western Europe to promote a new political initiative in the Middle East. The publicized crisis between King Husayn and President Reagan is the result of the conclusion that Jordan cannot be the only country in the Middle East — except Egypt — that has a positive attitude toward the Reagan plan. This is particularly true because the partner on the western border is not open to dialogue based on this plan.

This situation might change all of a sudden if there is a new administration in Israel and if a government is established that would announce its willingness to enter the political process on the basis of the Reagan plan: Jordan would find it difficult to make excuses to continue avoiding negotiations and the PLO would not be able to allow itself to be left out.

These things are not said only as an assessment. Negotiations of a sort, based on the Reagan plan, have already begun between opposition circles in Israel and Palestinian notables in the territories characterized as "PLO supporters." The editorial carried by *AL FAJR*, whose top editors are among the highest-ranking Palestinian notables who take part in these negotiations, nevertheless points to the difficulties that will arise. Therefore the inhabitants of the territories have good reason to follow with interest the election campaign in Israel and the first signs of interest can already be seen.

Former Foreign Minister Eban Visits Egypt

Makes Statement in Cairo

JN041843 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban expressed his belief that the stalemate in Egyptian-Israeli relations will remain until the elections in Israel and the United States are over. Eban's statements came after he met in Cairo with Butrus Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs.

Defends Lebanon Presence

TA050551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Labor Knesset Member Abba Eban says an Israeli military presence in Lebanon is essential in the absence of an effective Lebanese Government. Eban was speaking in Cairo to a group of young Egyptian diplomats. He said that Israel's withdrawal must be under conditions compatible with its security. Eban is in Egypt for a 2-day visit at the invitation of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. He will return home tonight.

Meets With Ghali

TA050752 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Apr 84 pp 1, 10

[Report by Mark Segal]

[Text] Cairo — Despite all the current strains in relations with Israel, Egypt will continue to keep faith with its five-year-old peace treaty with Israel. This is the gist of the message that Labour's shadow foreign minister Abba Eban will return home with from his 48-hour visit to Cairo. He arrived Tuesday night with his wife Suzie, and will fly home tonight.

Eban came here at the official invitation of the Egyptian Government. In the absence of the foreign minister, his host is Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Butrus Ghali. He will meet with President Husni Mubarak this morning.

Eban last met Ghali in Paris in November 1982, and the Israeli found it disconcerting to hear from his Egyptian host that opinion in Egypt had hardened since then.

Ghali advised Eban of the increasingly mounting pressures on Egypt from within and from the Arab world to abandon the Camp David treaty process, or at least not to develop it further. The Egyptian regime was hard-pressed to maintain the treaty even as it now exists, Ghali said, mentioning the upcoming Egyptian elections in which opposition parties are already focussing their attack on the treaty with Israel, and Israel's presence in Lebanon.

The former Israeli foreign minister complained that the normalization process had not expanded as expected. Ghali and Eban did concur, however, that most of the problems between Israel and Egypt were to be found outside their bilateral relationship.

Ghali stressed that Egypt regarded its peace treaty with Israel as a means to a comprehensive Middle East settlement, and not an end in itself — a point which he complained was not apparent to all Israelis. He stressed that Egypt would continue to regard itself as part of the Arab world, and would do nothing to impair that historic connection.

Eban said that three of the five obstacles to proceeding further during 1984 in the peace process were the elections in Israel, Egypt and the U.S. The fourth hindrance was the obduracy of the Palestinians and the fifth was King Husayn's hesitancy. Eban said everything should be done to prevent matters getting worse, and criticized the Egyptians for having downgraded their embassy in Israel and for not talking with the Government of Israel. That policy and the hostile attitude of the Egyptian press was incompatible with the spirit of Camp David, he declared.

This prompted Ghali to interpose that Israel might do its share to improve relations by changing its policies in Lebanon and the West Bank. Eban retorted by advising his host that Egypt would enjoy more influence on Israeli public opinion if it increased its communication with Israel. At this juncture, the Egyptian minister reiterated the personal fidelity of Mubarak to the peace treaty with Israel, which was signed five years ago by his predecessor, the late Anwar as-Sadat. Ghali then asked Eban to define

Labour Party policy. Eban declared that Labour, if in power, would aspire to revive the lagging peace process by including Jordan and the Palestinians. He added that the Camp David agreement stipulated that the process could not be based only on the three signatories, the U.S., Israel and Egypt.

In late afternoon, Eban addressed the diplomatic centre of Cairo, Egypt's Chatham House, with Ghali in the chair, and top Egyptian diplomats and members of the foreign diplomatic corps in the audience. He spoke of lack of satisfaction in Israel that a closer human understanding and warmer relationship had not been achieved between the two countries in the past five years. He praised Egypt for making peace with Israel and at the same time remaining an inseparable part of the Arab and Moslem worlds.

Eban said he was convinced that both peoples were resolved to adhere to the agreement and avoid war. He decried claims of people in both lands that this peace was empty, and enumerated the benefits it had brought, which he said were reciprocal.

He stressed that Camp David did not involve peace between Egypt and Israel alone. According to its text, Eban said it was "a first stage to a general peace between Israel and all the Arab peoples."

The pact was to be followed by "similar peace treaties involving all the states of the region and satisfying the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in conditions compatible with Israel's security." Eban added that "there has not been sufficient progress towards the realization of this goal."

The opposition foreign affairs spokesman stressed "when there are sharp differences between governments, diplomatic and intergovernmental contacts should be intensified, and not broken or weakened." The peace process, Eban declared, was too important to the world to be allowed to lose its strength.

Eban did not mince his words when criticizing the Egyptians: "We should not try to injure each other's interests anywhere in the world. Israel has important hopes and interests in Africa, and Egypt — like us — attaches great importance to its interests in the U.S. We should not attack each other in third countries. We should carry on our debate between ourselves as neighbours committed to a common destiny."

Last night the Ebans were guests at a dinner hosted by Ghali and his wife, where the Egyptian reiterated that despite everything Egypt was deeply committed to peace with Israel.

While official spokesmen like Ghali studiously avoid saying anything that might be regarded as intervening in internal Israeli politics, some of the newspapers are less circumspect. *MAY*, for example, on Tuesday aired hopes of improve relations if Labour should replace the Likud in power.

Although Ghali has greeted Eban warmly in person and in his speeches, he made a bitter anti-Israel statement in an interview with *AL-AKHBAR* that appeared on Tuesday, the day of Eban's arrival. He was reportedly echoing the hard line taken by Mubarak in an interview he gave the previous week to a Lebanese newspaper in which he accused Israel of "committing daily breaches of the peace treaty."

Meets With Mubarak

TA051115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak talked with MK Abba Eban for more than an hour this morning, during the latter's visit to Cairo. The meeting was held in the Egyptian president's private residence, and they met in private. An hour ago, our correspondent Arye Golan talked to MK Eban on the telephone:

[Begin Eban recording] The conversation was a manifestation of both a kindly personal attitude as well as a desire to get to know Israeli assessments of things. [end recording]

Arms Sold to Morocco, Iran, Indonesia, Malaysia

TA050720 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Apr 84 p 3

[Text] Israel has sold arms to four Moslem countries, including an Arab nation. This is disclosed in a report of Tel Aviv University's Institute of Strategic Studies, due to be published in English shortly.

Details of the report were published yesterday in the weekly *KOTERET RASHIT*.

The report, by political scientist Prof. Aharon Kleiman, deals with sales up to 1982, and is based on information openly published abroad.

According to the report, Israel has sold weapons to Morocco, Iran, Indonesia and Malaysia. Morocco received tanks and armoured personnel carriers, but the quantity and the dates of sale are not included in the report. In 1981, Iran received overhauled jet engines, spare parts for tanks and airplane tires. Indonesia and Malaysia got Skyhawk warplanes in 1979 and 1980 and Malaysia also bought Gabriel missiles.

Other customers for Israeli weapons are found in Latin America, Western Europe and Africa. The report says that the country's weapons industry employs 60,000 workers, and accounts for a fifth of the country's industrial exports.

Kleiman writes that there are indications that the arms export business has reached its peak and actually began to decline. This is not a bad thing in his judgment, because the arms business is a chancy one and it should not account for too high a proportion of a country's exports.

The report also mentions the renewal of military ties with the Marxist regime of Ethiopia. It writes that these were apparently resumed after the regime's Soviet-trained troops suffered defeats by Eritrean rebels. Kleiman estimates that Israel is 12th in the list of arms-exporting nations, well behind the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Overseas Aid for Israeli Arabs Investigated

TA040943 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Apr 84 p 19

[Report by Bassam Ja'bar]

[Text] The financial aid received by various groups in the Arab sector in Israel from Palestinian organizations in the United States is currently being investigated by government sources. When the investigation is completed, recommendations will presumably be submitted to the Knesset to ban the receipt of funds from these organizations, and to prohibit their distribution in Israel.

So far the transfer of these funds has proceeded without problems. At worst, the process has been accompanied by verbal reservations. Reference is to millions of dollars coming in every year. The exact amount is not known.

Appeals have recently been heard in the Arab sector, calling for Arabs from Israel to go to the United States and Europe in order to openly mobilize funds to assist the Arab sector in Israel in the spheres of education and welfare. Those who have been making these demands include heads of the Arab local councils and an Arab educator, Hashim Nashif, principal of the 'Amal vocational high school in At-Taiyiba. Nashif has called for establishing a special fund-raising committee.

According to his plan, any delegation going overseas would be made up of representatives of the educational sector and local council heads, who would depart on their mission with the government's consent.

Data on Jewish Attitude Toward Israeli Arabs

TA301146 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Mar 84 p 2

[Report by Haifa correspondent Yerah Tal]

[Text] Of Israeli Jews, 55 percent favor the imposition of restrictions on Arabs so that they do not become a majority in the country; 49 percent of the Jewish population in Israel want the country to encourage Arabs to leave the country; 64 percent believe that supervision of Arabs should be increased; 65 percent believe it is impossible to trust most of the Arabs in Israel.

The Jewish population in the Galilee is more radical in its attitude toward the Arabs. For example, 72 percent of the Galilee Jews favor the imposition of restrictions on the Arabs so that they do not become a majority in Israel; 57 percent of the Galilee Jews want the state to encourage Arabs to leave Israel; and 78 percent believe that better supervision over the Arabs should be exercised.

These data were reported yesterday during a seminar on the subject of Galilee Jews and Arabs held in the Haifa University at the initiative of the Jewish-Arab center.

Druze Leader Calls for Release of IDF Soldier

JN041859 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Shaykh Amin Tarif, spiritual leader of the Druze in Israel, has made an appeal to the Israeli authorities, to the terrorist organization headed by Nayif Hawatimah, and to international organizations for the release of the missing Druze soldier Samir As'ad Hammud who is from the village of (Bayt Zan).

[Begin Tarif recording] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. On this occasion, we call on the Israeli authorities concerned, in the name of the Druze, in the name of the family of soldier Samir As'ad Hammud, and in my name to employ all means necessary to return this soldier to his family in (Bayt Zan). It has been confirmed that he is being held captive by the DFLP which is headed by Nayif Hawatimah, and that it has been almost a year since his disappearance.

We also appeal to Hawatimah in the name of humanity and its living conscience not to place obstacles in regard to the release of this soldier. At the same time, we appeal to international organizations, especially the Red Cross, to do all it can for safeguarding the life of soldier Samir Hammud and for his safe return to his family.

Rosh Haniqra Border Crossing Reopened 4 April

TA041353 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The border crossing at Rosh Haniqra was reopened to traffic in both directions today. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that traffic on both sides of the border crossing is sparse. The border crossing has been closed since yesterday, apparently due to the terrorist attack in Jerusalem 2 days ago.

Stricter Measures Enforced

TA051017 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Several dozen Lebanese citizens who wanted to cross into Israel via the Metulla and Rosh Haniqra border points were denied entry permits. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht explains that this results from the IDF decision to step up supervision over the border crossing points in light of the murderous attack in Jerusalem. Supervision over the Al-Awwali River crossing points will also be stepped up. Today, the liaison unit with Lebanon began issuing special transit permits to major southern Lebanese businessmen so as not to hamper commercial ties between the two parts of the country.

Chief of Staff Comments

TA051114 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] Following this week's terrorist attack in Jerusalem, the IDF has decided not to issue a visa to every Lebanese who wants

to cross the border at Rosh Haniqrah and the Good Fence, and to tighten control on the identity of those entering Israel. This was said by the chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, in an interview to *DAVAR* yesterday.

The chief of staff said that since those who carried out the attack in Jerusalem came from Lebanon, the situation which prevailed up to now, in which every person holding a Lebanese passport could go to the border crossing, get a visa, and enter Israel, could not continue. The chief of staff said: "I was one of those who supported the attempt to establish normalization and trade links, which could serve as a basis for security in the long term. However, now it will be necessary to take tighter security measures and check carefully before allowing people to enter Israel."

The border crossing points at Rosh Haniqrah and the Good Fence remain for the time being in the hands of the IDF, even though a government decision was reached to pass this authority to the Airport Authority. The date for the transfer has not been set. The chief of staff explained: "When there is no one to do the job, they tell the army to do it."

Answering a question about the infiltration of people from IDF held territory and through its roadblocks, the chief of staff said that the infiltration cannot be stopped completely. This was never possible, and it is not possible now. However, efforts to stop this infiltration can be considered successful.

Lubrani on Effect of IDF Withdrawal From Lebanon

TA051033 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew
4 Apr 84 p 5

[Report by 'Eynat Berkowitz]

[Text] "Those who believe that after the IDF pulls out of Lebanon, no matter what the nature of the future arrangement is, no Katyushas will fall on Qiryat Shemona or Metulla, are deeply mistaken. The question is only how many will fall. This assessment is well known to the inhabitants of the north," Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, told *BAMAHANE* yesterday.

In a speech he delivered in Beersheba, Lubrani addressed the outcome of the Lausanne conference: "The abrogation of the Israeli-Lebanese accord relieved Israel of many constraints and altered the approach and attitude toward southern Lebanon. As long as the agreement with the Lebanese Government was in force, we could not make arrangements that would permit our withdrawal from there. We took careful measures to unequivocally refrain from undermining the legitimate Lebanese Government's authority, and did not do anything that could be seen as a digression from the accord. The IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains was also conducted through coordination and following consultations with the Lebanese Government. We also gave them the option to choose between two alternatives: To have the IDF withdraw to the Al-Awwali line, or to withdraw only down to Ad-Damur. The Lebanese Government preferred that we withdraw to the Al-Awwali line."

"The abrogation of the agreement," Lubrani added, "also changed our attitude toward southern Lebanon, because today it is clear that the element with which we must discuss matters is Damascus, not Beirut." Lubrani noted that "This is the real tragedy, that at precisely a time like this there is in Beirut a president who is so severely handicapped. However, it is possible to reach an arrangement [hesder] with the Syrians as well, and a case in point is the Golan Heights."

Lubrani also said that the upcoming IDF withdrawal and the great volume of reports on it in the media encumber the dialogue with various elements in southern Lebanon. "It is no secret that Israel wants to withdraw, the sooner the better," he said, "but knowing this position only makes the negotiations with the various bodies in Lebanon more difficult. The Syrians, for example, are not interested in any dialogue with Israel because they are sure that either way Israel will leave Lebanon, so it is only a matter of time. The deliberations with Israel and any arrangement with it will require concessions on the part of the Syrians, and they are convinced that an Israeli pullback will be carried out either way. From their standpoint, I must say, this is absolutely logical thinking. Other southern Lebanese bodies who are in close contact with us refuse to make public admission of their ties with us, claiming that the IDF will withdraw anyway in the near future, and any admission of such ties could be detrimental to them when they are left alone." There are, for example, various Shi'ite elements who are interested in securing quiet in southern Lebanon and are in touch with us, he said. "I believe that in the near future we will see that they are prepared to be bolder and say things they never dared say before," he said.

Ben-Elisar on Hints to Syria About Lebanon Talks

TA051128 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew
4 Apr 84 p 5

[Report by Ya'ir Lapid]

[Text] "Israel has hinted to Syria in various ways that it is ready to sit down and negotiate with it to reach an agreement [heskem] in Lebanon, but the Syrians prefer to ignore these messages," MK Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, the chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, told *BAMAHANE*.

"In my opinion," Ben-Elisar added, "it is clear to Al-Asad that we want to 'sit down and talk' with him, but he prefers to ignore this, among other things because the situation in Lebanon does not provide him with any incentive to engage in such a dialogue.

"Meanwhile," MK Ben-Elisar continued, "Al-Asad is riding high on the political horse of no contacts with us. At the same time, previous arrangements [hesderim] we had with him — such as over the Golan Heights — have been honored and observed."

These statements are in line with what the chief of staff told *BAMAHANE* 3 weeks ago, when he said that "it is possible to reach an indirect arrangement with the Syrians in Lebanon." Political and military circles long ago reached the conclusion that any arrangement regarding southern Lebanon which does not include the Syrians will not last long. The failure of the Lausanne conference merely served to strengthen this view.

Uri Lubrani, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, told *BAMAHANE* this week that at the moment the Syrians have no reason to reach an agreement [heskem] with us because they believe we will withdraw anyway.

Experts believe that if the Muslim camp in Lebanon decides to reach an arrangement [hesder] with the Christians "behind Syria's back," the Syrians might then show openness toward Israel and be ready to reach an arrangement with it so as not to find themselves completely outside the overall picture in Lebanon.

Army of South Lebanon Commander on Objectives

JN042132 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 4 Apr 84

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] The following is an interview by Salman Tawil, Israeli television correspondent, in Arabic, with Staff Major General Antoine Lahad, commander of [the south] Lebanon army. At the beginning of the interview, Lahad speaks about the implications of his appointment to this position.

[Begin recording] [Lahad] The appointment was made out of a personal initiative, because somebody must assume this responsibility following the death of Major Haddad. Out of my conviction, I decided to coordinate with the Israeli authorities in order to restore the Lebanese people's sovereignty over southern Lebanon. I personally do not believe in the logic of what is called armed resistance, because this resistance is actually acts of terrorism, which may lead to a dark future in this area in particular.

[Tawil] Was it a personal initiative by you?

[Lahad] Originally, it was my own personal initiative. Later, I consulted a large number of the Lebanese people and those living in the south who liked the objectives that I wanted to adopt. Certainly, the Israeli authorities approved my assumption of the command of the army of south Lebanon [jaysh Luban al-junubi].

[Tawil] Has the Lebanese Government also approved this appointment?

[Lahad] The Lebanese Government did not approve this appointment. South Lebanon now has a special status. There must be somebody to assume responsibility and take the initiative in order to restore Lebanese authority to south Lebanon.

[Tawil] You have assumed the command of this army during its reorganization. How do you view the structure of this army and the responsibilities shouldered by it here in the south?

[Lahad] This army will be formed of citizens from the south, and if necessary, from citizens outside the south, but willbasically include all sects and factions without exception. Thus, the army will belong to all factions, not to certain ones only.

[Tawil] What in your opinion are the tasks of this Army in south Lebanon? Are they purely military or will they exceed this point?

[Lahad] These tasks can be summarized by the following:

1. Ensuring security and stability in this area.

2. Guaranteeing Israel's northern borders.

3. Safeguarding peaceful co-existence among all Lebanese sects in this area.

4. Supporting and helping all legitimate Lebanese authorities that are present in the south in order to enable them to fully perform their duties according to the Lebanese laws that are in force.

Because of the special status of the south, I must intervene in economic and administrative matters in order to facilitate the works of the citizens. Nothing more.

[Tawil] To what extent have the citizens and youth responded to this army? It is noticeable that there has been little response from both the Shi'ite or the Druze, for example?

[Lahad] The response of these groups was poor in the past, but now the dimensions have changed and there is a heavy response, contrary to what is believed. I have no facilities to absorb all those who want to volunteer for the army of south Lebanon.I will absorb the volunteers in stages, according to the numbers required to achieve equity in numbers between all the Lebanese sects. This is because this army is for all and it will carry out its missions and duties in all areas whether these areas are Christian, Druze, or Shi'ite. This army will comprise all groups and sects.

[Tawil] This army at present is an independent army. Will it remain so, or do you see it as part of the Lebanese Army in the future?

[Lahad] At present, yes, it is independent because the Lebanese state does not recognize it. But in the future when the Lebanese state and the Israeli state reach agreement on a specific solution to this army, we will be a part of the Lebanese Army, or a group within the present Lebanese Army or whatever is agreed on.

[Tawil] It is known that there are still armed elements in the south which are operating against the citizens and the Army. I recall the incidents in 'Arab Salim and Jibshit. How will these matters be tackled?

[Lahad] It is necessary to enlighten the southerner so he will act in the correct manner, which is to coordinate with the free Lebanon army [as heard], and consequently with the Israeli authorities, to enable the IDF to leave this land and to restore Lebanese authority to it. But military measures are necessary if some factions continue to carry out terrorist activities,like those that are being carried out at the moment.

[Tawil] What sort of measures?

[Lahad] Arrests, imprisonment, searches, and pursuit ofthe persons and organizations behind these actions.

[Tawil] How do you see the continuation of relations with the State of Israel? Do you intend to entrench these relations, continue them, or deepen them?

[Lahad] I think that for the sake of Lebanese interests, it is necessary to entrench these relations until they become natural relations, like those between friendly neighboring countries. In the future, relations between us and Israel should be normal. Of course I am not a head of state to conclude a peace treaty, but my personal belief is that, as a neighbor state, we have had enough of the wars which we have been witnessing since 1948 and up to today. We must live in peace and with good neighborly relations with Israel. I believe totally in this. [end recording]

Discusses Cooperation With IDF

TA041541 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] General Antoine Lahad, the commander of the army of south Lebanon, is to work to recruit more soldiers into his army's ranks so that 6,000 soldiers will be serving in it. At present 2,200 soldiers are serving in the army of south Lebanon. Gen Lahad thinks that increasing the force will make it possible to guarantee security in southern Lebanon and calm on Israel's northern border. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the new commander stressed that he would work in close cooperation with the IDF for this purpose. He also said his relations with senior commanders in the Lebanese Army were good, but he would only cooperate with them if their path was the same as that of the southern army.

Lebanon Absorbs One-Third of Agricultural Exports

TA031010 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Report by Avraham Tzohar]

[Text] An *HA'ARETZ* investigation shows that this year Lebanon will absorb approximately 32 percent of Israeli agricultural exports. According to unofficial data, the export of fresh produce from Israel to Lebanon will be worth some $16 million this season. The overall agricultural exports do not exceed $49 million.

Last year, overall Israeli agricultural exports were valued at $38.6 million, of which $9 million-worth were exported to Lebanon. The exports of vegetables to Lebanon, as to any other country in the world, is being carried out through the "Agrexco" company supervised by the Agriculture Ministry, whose board has representatives from the rural kibbutz and moshav movements and farmers.

HA'ARETZ has learned that some of the Lebanese importers purchase the goods from "Agrexco." Part of the produce from Israel is sold in southern Lebanon, but a substantial share is transferred across the Al-Awwali bridges northward and sold in Beirut and central Lebanon, reaching even the Shi'ite and Iranian forces in Al-Biqa', and even Syria.

Al-Asad's Recent Statements on Not Using Force Noted

JN012052 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Observation by 'Izra Shirazi]

[Text] Dear listeners, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has said that the past years' experiences have proved that resorting to the means of force is no longer either useful or suited for settling world problems. These statements that President al-Asad made during a meeting yesterday with Victor Atiyeh, governor of the U.S. State of Oregon, are certainly important statements that could have special significance.

The importance and special significance of these statements can be understood if we recall many of the statements that the Syrian president and other Damascus rulers have made recently. In these statements, the Syrian president and other Damascus rulers have told the Syrian people that they have to expect hundreds of wars against Israel. President Hafiz al-Asad has said that a minimum of 20,000 sons of the Syrian people will be victims in only one of these wars, in addition to the damage this war would inflict on the Syrian economy. Thus, the statements the Syrian president made yesterday give the impression that a positive change might have taken place in the Damascus ruler's thinking, and that President al-Asad and the other Damascus rulers have gradually realized that wars will never settle problems among peoples and nations. On the contrary, wars will further complicate these problems and bring more tragedies and destruction.

This conclusion regarding the futility of wars is basically an established fact that has been proved not only by the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, but also by the history of all international problems and disputes throughout the history of mankind. Perhaps days will prove that the Syrian president's statements were a good omen and a sign of a positive change in the Damascus rulers' thinking and policies, and were not made for local consumption in the United States or for playing a tune that his guest, the governor of Oregon, would like to hear.

King Husayn's Recent Statements Analyzed

JN301726 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 30 Mar 84

["Observation" by Sadoq Ben Me'ir]

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen; credibility and bias are two words that are repeated by a chorus led by King Husayn and the Jordanian propaganda machine. According to this chorus, the United States has lost its credibility and cannot be a mediator anymore in the Israeli-Arab conflict. According to this theory, the United States is completely biased toward Israel.

Two things though were not revealed by King Husayn. In fact, they are the reason for the wave of anger and resentment against the White House. Western papers quoted U.S. and Jordanian sources as saying that during his last visit to the United States King Husayn made two requests; the first was to pressure Israel to allow about 160 personalities from the West Bank and the

Gaza Strip to join other personalities in the PNC meetings which are to be held in Algiers; and the second was a UN resolution against Israeli settlements. President Reagan did not accept these two requests and King Husayn, who is a pragmatist and realist, should not have made these requests in the first place.

What does the Jordanian king want? He wants to broaden the representation in the PNC by about half its present arbitrary membership so that it can make decisions that are in concert with his wishes and promises to Yasir 'Arafat to pressure the United States so that it will in turn pressure Israel. All this is to allow the PNC to pass a new resolution against the United States and the Reagan plan, and in support of the resolutions of the Fes summit and the Brezhnev plan as it had done in the previous meeting. In other words, the Jordanian monarch wants Washington to move against itself and its Middle Eastern policy.

As for the request for a resolution opposed to Israeli settlements, King Husayn knows very well that President Reagan had said that settlements were not illegal, and on a subsequent occasion, President Reagan considered the settlements as merely an obstacle to peace. In other words, King Husayn wants President Reagan to contradict himself and appear as someone without credibility, or the king will consider him without credibility.

At the same time, King Husayn calls for involving the Soviet Union in an international conference to discuss the Middle East conflict when he knows only too well that the Soviet Union, aside from its policy of provocation and fishing in the troubled waters of the Middle East, cannot be neutral, not only because it has no diplomatic relations with Israel, but because it opposes U.S. policy directly and wants to maintain the state of no war, no peace so that it can impose its influence on the region with all the means at its disposal. This is why Moscow does not possess one iota of credibility. On the contrary, it possesses complete bias toward one side in the Arab-Israeli conflict, which is the side of rejection and radicalism in the Arab world.

Last but not least is the mentality of exerting pressure which King Husayn pursues along with other Arab leaders by putting pressure on the United States so that it adopts this mentality. If it is said that this policy of exerting pressure must be applied on both Arab and Israeli sides, they begin crying wolf and say that we Arabs have our independence, sovereignty, will, and dignity and will not permit any pressure to be put on us. But if the matter concerns Israel, then its independence, sovereignty, will and dignity must be ignored and it must be forced into submission.

As long as the Arab officials, and with them King Husayn, do not realize the dangers of this mentality and the futility of applying it against Israel, then the possibilities of peace will remain in a vicious circle. Regretfully, the Jordanian king continues procrastinating and waiting without taking up Israel's open call to enter peace negotiations without any preconditions.

Bethlehem Mayor on Palestinian Problems

TA011001 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Apr 84 p 10

[Report from Washington by Ze'ev Blitzer on interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj: "A United Arab Appeal"]

[Excerpts] The popular mayor of Bethlehem, Ilyas Frayj, arrived in Washington a few days ago as the guest of the State Department. This is his first serious visit to the United States since 1978.

His schedule is filled with meetings with senior officials, congressmen, academics, journalists, Western diplomats and others. Meetings have been arranged for him at the Carnegie Institute for International Peace, the Institute for U.S. Initiatives, the foreign press center, the National Press Club and other prestigious institutions.

In brief, he has been given an almost state reception as a moderate Palestinian leader prepared to live in peace with Israel.

When we met to drink a cup of coffee together at the Embassy Row Hotel, it was clear that he was fatigued from the endless meetings. "Today, for the first time, I have been given a chance to rest," he testified. Nevertheless he is determined to carry on playing his role as a politician.

"That is the fate of the Israelis and Palestinians, to live together in peace," he declared, repeating the basic idea he has expressed in all his meetings in Washington.

"We must live together as good neighbors, each one in his homeland or state."

The latest war in Lebanon, Frayj added, had "once and for all" underlined that no military solution was possible. "However, time is running out and there is a risk that we will be too late for any peace arrangement," the mayor claimed.

He pointed to the "rapid pace and frightening size" of the Israeli settlement activities in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. "In the end," he continued, "the settlements will undermine the peace arrangement."

Frayj agreed that the election in Israel, together with the U.S. election, had postponed any serious thinking whatsoever about Israeli concessions in the near future.

In deliberations about the elections, Frayj showed an impressive understanding of the political arena in Israel and the main figures — and sometimes the marginal ones — active in it. "I am very well informed about Israeli politics," he stated sincerely. "That is my profession."

Reportage on Opposition to UK Rugby Tour

OAU Appeals to UK

AB301844 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] The OAU has appealed to the British Government to stop the proposed rugby tour of South Africa. A statement from the headquarters of the organization in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, said that the tour would contribute to the advancement of the objectives of apartheid and might also lead to a setback of the Commomwealth Games in Edinburg. A report has disclosed that the English rugby administrators are due to decide today whether to go ahead with the tour taking place in May and June this year.

Meanwhile, the Kenyan rugby authorities have called on their English counterparts to cancel the tour as this is a violation of 1977 [name indistinct] Agreement.

Garba Condemns Rugby Decision

AB310755 Paris AFP in English 0742 GMT 31 Mar 84

[Text] United Nations, New York, Mar 31 (AFP) — The recent nonaggression pact (?that) Mozambique and Angola have signed with South Africa have only made South Africa's white rulers "more arrogant" than ever, a top UN official said here Friday.

Joseph Garba, new chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid, told a press conference that the treaties did not bring the independence of South African-ruled Namibia any closer and did not help the struggle against Pretoria's racial segregation policies. He said his committee would continue to give its usual support to South Africa's outlawed African National Congress (ANC), whose activities Mozambique has agreed to curb in exchange for an end to South African [word indistinct] of anti-government rebels in Mozambique.

Mr Garba, of Nigeria, who has succeeded Massamba Sarre of Senegal as the committee's chairman, strongly condemned the decision of English Rugby authorities Friday to send a team to play in South Africa on a tour.

Olympic Committee Regrets Decision

AB010900 Paris AFP in French 0827 GMT 1 Apr 84

[Text] Lome, 1 Apr (AFP) — Anani Matthia, chairman of the Association of African National Olympic Committees, said in Lome on Friday that it was "regrettable" that the British Rugby Union had allowed the English team to tour South Africa in May and June this year.

"It is regrettable that such a decision has been made, and we are terribly sorry that the British Union did not deem it necessary to take into account the contacts which we established with it on this matter," he stated to AFP.

He added: "Without interfering in the internal affairs of the union, we believe that this surprise is an unpleasant one."

"We are going to examine this new situation and determine our reaction to it," Mr Matthia said in conclusion.

ADB, Japanese Consortium Sign Loan Agreement

AB021825 Paris AFP in French 1204 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Apr (AFP) — The African Development Bank (ADB) chairman, Wila D. Mung'omba, has just signed in London a loan agreement of 15 billion yen (about $66.66 million) with a consortium of Japanese banks and life insurance companies headed by the Industrial Bank of Japan. This was disclosed on Monday at the financial organization's headquarters in Abidjan. The loan is repayable in 10 years and the interest rate will be set at the time of withdrawal of the loan with a margin of 0.1 above the Japanese basic rate for long term loans.

During the signing ceremony, Mr Mung'omba thanked the group of Japanese financial institutions for its "continued" support for the ADB and expressed his satisfaction regarding future prospects for cooperation between Africa and Japan.

The chairman of the bank also signed an agreement for DM 100 million ($38.49 million) concerning the issuance of bonds with a group of banks headed by the Deutsche Bank of Frankfurt. This issue, of 7 years duration, bears an interest rate of 8 percent and will be sold at face value (100). During the signing ceremony, Mr Mung'omba stated that relations between the German market and the ADB went back to 1979. He emphasized the renovation experienced recently by the pan-African financial organization and the increase of its membership following the admission of 22 non-African countries.

The bank's capital has increased by $6.3 billion, giving the ADB a more solid financial foundation than before and increasing the guarantee it can offer for the loans it obtains on financial markets. Talking about future mobilization of funds, the ADB chairman announced that his bank would try to raise the equivalent of $260 million on international financial markets in 1984. He underlined that in this respect the bank was already considering returning to the German financial market for a new bond issue. He finally said that for 1985, the amount of the bank's loans would amount to $450 million.

LIBYA

Envoy to UN At-Turayki Blames U.S. for Sudan Bombing

PM051144 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 6 Apr 84 pp 37,38

[Interview with 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, in New York — date not specified]

[Excerpts] Question: What is your answer to the allegation that the only aircraft capable of carrying out the operation [raid on Omdurman] is of a type that only Libya possesses?

Answer: We have made it clear at the Security Council that this is not true. Libya has denied this categorically, and there is no evidence to confirm this accusation. What is being said about the type of aircraft and other things is not sufficient evidence. No country would send a military aircraft without an air escort at 1130 am and over such a long distance at a time when there are AWACS aircraft in Egypt.

I would like to point out here to what *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* and *THE TIMES* of London said: that the incident was fabricated by the Sudanese authorities with the aim of obtaining U.S. aid — which is quite plausible. It was a Sudanese Air Force officer who bombed those targets.

According to *THE TIMES*, apparently there was a quarrel between Preisdent Numayri and Sadiq al-Mahdi, who is in jail, following which Numayri took his decision to bomb the said target. This could be true, particularly when we realize that Al-Mahdi's house was also bombed in that area.

There is no reason for Libya to take such action.

Question: It is being said that the aircraft that carried out the raid is of a type which only Libya possesses in the area. What is the proof to the contrary?

Answer: First, eyewitnesses say that the aircraft was a MIG-15. *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* said that an eyewitness confirmed that the aircraft was a Sudanese MIG-15. There is no reason or justification for our carrying out such an operation. It is a fabricated incident. As Sudanese Presidential Adviser Hasan at-Turabi said in his statement to *LE MONDE*, when Sudan needs aid, it brings up Libya's name. This is true.

Supposing for argument's sake that this was true, we must take into consideration the fact that the total population of Egypt and Sudan is 70 million people and that the Egyptian Army equals one-third of the Libyan population.

Is it right to beg the Americans for aid or to incite them against a sisterly, neighboring Arab country? Libya has no intention of invading Sudan, and it can never contemplate this idea. Sudan has its own domestic problems. *THE WASHINGTON POST* has said that there have been 15 coup attempts in Sudan already.

Question: Do I understand from what you say or what you said at the Security Council that you accuse President Numayri of ordering this operation?

Answer: Yes, this is true. It was not I personally who said this; it was Sudan's friends who said it. I mean the U.S. newspapers *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* and *THE WASHINGTON POST*. They confirm what I said.

Question: But these, sir, are only press reports. What about evidence, facts, and proofs? Would a head of state order such an operation in order to achieve the objectives you mentioned?

Answer: Yes, this did happen. The British assassinated their own ambassador in Khartoum in order to recolonize it.

Question: What other proof is there to acquit Libya other than press reports?

Answer: First of all, the burden of supplying proof falls on the accuser and not the one defending himself. So it is up to Sudan to provide proof; it has produced no convincing proof. There is no convincing evidence that it was Libya that launched the attack.

Question: Inside the Security Council you had a heated exchange with the Sudanese foreign minister, but after you came out you were talking to each other like brothers and laughing.

Answer: Of course we are brothers. Our problem is not with Sudan; the Sudanese are our brothers. Our principal problem is with the United States, which wants to use Sudan and realizes how sensitive Sudan is for Egypt. It is afraid that Egypt will return to the Arab ranks, and the idea is to prevent this from happening. It is notable that the U.S. press has recently been stressing that Egypt has violated the Camp David agreement and that it has withdrawn its ambassador from Israel.

Question: Is Libya encouraging Egypt's return to the Arab ranks?

Answer: Of course we are encouraging this, and I believe that Lebanon's experiment was a wonderful example. Lebanon has realized that the treaty it concluded with Israel increased its problems and tragedies. The treaty that As-Sadat concluded has isolated Egypt from the Arab nation and placed Egypt in an abnormal position. Husni Mubarak's statement that the solution to the problem is 100-percent in the hands of the Arab nation is reasonable. I believe that the United States wants the Arabs to join Egypt and Camp David. What has happened is the contrary: The Arabs will never join Camp David. What King Husayn said about the United States being partial and about having no confidence in it is a realistic statement. This statement was made not by Al-Qadhdhafi or Al-Asad but by King Husayn of Jordan.

Question: Would you give some examples of how Libya is encouraging Egypt to return to the Arab ranks?

Answer: We have always said that Egypt is part of the Arab nation; it is the heart of Arabism. If Egypt gets rid of the

nightmare of the agreement with Israel, as President Amin al-Jumayyil did, it will have no problem in returning to the Arab ranks.

This is what the United States is strongly aware of. The Sudan operation was meant to make Egypt fear for its security, while Egypt knows very well that it need have no such fear.

Question: But it was Sudan that accused Libya and asked for U.S. aid, and so did Egypt.

Answer: What has happened shows that Sudan is cooperating with U.S. intelligence. What happened was a U.S. "fabrication" in collaboration with Numayri.

Question: Do you mean that Egypt also wants to provoke Libya to attack it?

Answer: The major instigators are the Americans. In fact, we have told the Americans more than once that we have information that they tried to persuade Egypt to provoke Libya.

Question: Libya complained to the Security Council, asking it to intervene in the deteriorating situation "as a result of U.S. aggressive and provocative actions against the Jamahiriyah." What is required of the Security Council?

Answer: We realize that the Security Council will not adopt any resolution in view of the U.S. veto. But what we want is to expose U.S. policy. I believe that more than 20 states will be talking on this subject, all of which have suffered from U.S. aggression in various parts of the world.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives SFRY's Admiral Mamula

LD042337 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The brother leader has received Admiral Branko Mamula, the Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, who handed him a written message from SFRY President Mika Spiljak.

Belgian Doctors Said To Deny Libyan Presence in Chad

LD041538 Tripoli JANA in English 1421 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Thani 31, April 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Belgian doctors who have been set free by the Chadian united legitimate government, Mary Shental and Christian Lazan, have denied any Libyan presence in Chad and that they did not notice this presence during their stay in Chad.

The two doctors praised in a press release to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY during their arrival in Brussels last night the humanitarian role played by the Jamahiriyah to set them free. They said that the united legitimate government and the people's authority in the Jamahiriyah have treated them well and in a humane way. They confirmed that those who attacked Habre's forces when they were taken captives were definitely Chadian nationals. On other hand, Dr. Loran, chairman of no borders doctors society, informed correspondent of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY in Brussels of the society gratitude to the Jamahiriyah and said that Libya had carried out a humane role towards the society and carried out a great role amid complicated and difficult conditions.

MAURITANIA

Upper Volta's Sankara Comments on Visit, Departs

LD050330 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Upper Volta President Thomas Sankara left Nouakchott this evening at the end of a 1-day working and friendship visit to our country. He was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, members of the Committee and government, and members of the diplomatic corps and notables.

At the VIP lounge prior to his departure, he told the press that the visit had positive results. He said: This short visit today has given us an opportunity to express to President Mohammed Khouna Ould Haydala our good feelings toward him, and particularly toward the reputation he enjoys on the national and international levels. He said that in the future, the Upper Voltan and Mauritanian peoples can expect more open and improved cooperation.

He said: Mauritanians have products we need, and we in Upper Volta too have products which you Mauritanians might need. Moral and political wills exist for the organization and continuation of trade exchange.

Henceforth, our two peoples can pin hopes on a better future in light of the bases we have laid down. I seize this opportunity to thank the Mauritanian people and I apologize particularly to the Nouakchott inhabitants for being slightly late. We have learned that the Nouakchott people came out early and waited for hours to welcome us and express their friendship to us.

The friendship which binds us together and which binds you with the Saharan people prompted us to devote some time to express to them the support of the revolutionary people of Upper Volta. This was the reason for the delay in our arrival.

MOROCCO

PLO Representative Speaks on 1976 Uprising Date

PM041408 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 30 Mar 84 p 2

[MAP report: "Mr Abu Marwan Stresses HM Hassan II's Prime Role in Favor of the Palestinian Cause"]

[Text] Rabat — On the occasion of Land Day, which commemorates the 30 March 1976 popular uprising in the villages and countryside of Galilee, northern Palestine, and the other occupied Arab territories against the Zionist decision made in February of the same year to annex the Arab territories, Mr Abu

Marwan, PLO representative in Rabat, made a statement to MAP explaining the significance of this anniversary and recalling the stages in the partition of Palestine and the Zionist maneuvers aimed at the Judaization of the Arab territories.

"The question of land and the Palestinian national struggle," Abu Marwan said, "has always been a central cause; Palestine has been despoiled by virtue of the maneuvers of Zionism and colonialism, which drove the indigenous populations from their land so as to install foreign migrants."

The Zionist entity, the PLO representative explained, has adopted a series of texts permitting it to appropriate the territories of legitimate populations in addition to the territories which Zionist gangs appropriated under the British mandate. The Zionist occupation authorities seized Arab territories, arguing that their owners were absent (in fact they had been driven from their lands by force), and started erecting buildings, thereby creating a large number of colonies of Jews from various corners of the world.

Moreover, Mr Abu Marwan added, there is a legal text whereby the Zionist authorities can seize any land which is judged essential to the aggressive Zionist troops for reasons of "security." The scenario is still the same, he explained: First the Israeli Army builds military garrisons, then they start handing them over progressively to civil colonies. Even regions where the Palestinian populations are a large majority, like Beersheba and the Galilee region, among others, were not spared.

Thus in 1948 the Palestinian populations set up the Land Defense Committee, and they organized the 30 March 1976 demonstrations, in the course of which unarmed inhabitants confronted the Zionists' bullets to defend the Arab nature of that land.

In view of the sacred nature of this anniversary, Mr Abu Marwan added, which is of particular significance for the Palestinians' cause and struggle, all Palestinians throughout the world dedicate this day to the memory of the martyrs who sacrificed their lives both to reaffirm their will to preserve what remains of the Arab territories and to recover those which were seized. All the Arab countries have decided to celebrate this day in token of solidarity with the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle for a return to their homeland and for the creation of an independent Palestinian state on their own territory.

This year, Mr Abu Marwan said, Land Day falls at a time when we are more resolved than ever to pursue our revolution and increase our armed struggle inside the occupied territories against the enemy who has usurped our lands.

After recalling that the Zionist enemy does not confine himself to seizing agricultural lands, but also takes all the land and whatever he finds there, the PLO's permanent representative stated that the Zionists are trying to Judaize that land and distort its cultural, civilizational, and religious identity.

Referring to the question of the possible transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, which is currently being examined by the U.S. Congress, Mr Abu Marwan stressed that this project, which envisages making Jerusalem Israel's legal capital, constitutes a challenge to the UN resolutions and to the Geneva Convention and also a challenge to the feelings of a billion Muslims in the world, noting that the plan in question is being examined by the Congress with a view to its giving a semblance of legality to Israel's seizure of the Arab territories and to the attacks on Palestinian sacred values and on the history of the Palestinian people, which is nothing less than Arab and Islamic history.

In this respect Mr Abu Marwan was keen to draw the attention of the Arab and Islamic nation to the danger which threatens it, asserting that "the PLO believes this question to be extremely grave, and demands the holding of a meeting of foreign ministers of the Islamic countries to consider this situation, whose degree of gravity is no less than at the time of the Zionist entity's attempt to set fire to Al-Aqsa mosque in 1969, following which HM King Hassan II issued an invitation to hold the first Islamic summit in Rabat."

"We are confronting the same situation and greater dangers, hence the need," he said, "to hold such a meeting."

Referring to Morocco's stance in favor of the Palestinian struggle, Mr Abu Marwan said: "We believe that the Moroccan people are on our side in our struggle as they have always been," adding that "any victory for the Palestinian people is a victory for Morocco and the Moroccans, and any misfortune which affects Palestinians is felt here in Morocco as a loss for all Moroccans."

Highlighting the position of Morocco, which "regards the Palestinian cause as a national cause," and stressing the support of all Moroccans for the Palestinian people's struggle, Abu Marwan expressed the wish that "the help and support we receive from all Arab and Islamic countries may reach that degree of sacrifice."

The Palestinian leader then paid tribute to Morocco's efforts in favor of the Palestinian cause both at the level of the Islamic conference and at the level of the Arab summit and the Jerusalem committee, adding that the last Islamic summit in Casablanca resulted in decisions favorable to the Palestinian revolution.

He also noted that the chief decisions adopted by the Arab and Islamic countries in favor of the Palestinian struggle have been taken at meetings held in Morocco, from the Rabat Islamic Conference in 1969 to the 1974 Arab summit and the latest summit in Fes.

In addition, he stressed the position of his majesty the king in the course of these conferences and the sovereign's prime role in favor of the Palestinian cause, which he regards as the cause of all the Arab and Islamic countries.

The PLO representative in Rabat finally paid tribute to the Moroccan media for their support for the Palestinian revolution in the face of the Zionist challenge and aggression.

SUDAN

Britain's Edward Heath Arrives in Khartoum

JN041048 Khartoum SUNA in English 1023 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, April 4 (SUNA) Member of the British House of Commons and the Conservative Party Mr. Edward Heath arrived here this morning on a 2-day official visit to the country, SUNA learned.

While here, the distinguished guest will meet with President Numayri as well as some high-ranking government officials. He will also deliver a lecture at Numayri High Military Academy, visit some important landmarks in the national capital and further meet with the board chairman of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA).

Health Minister Issues Appeal to Striking Doctors

JN041047 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, April 4 (SUNA) — Health Minister 'Ali Muhammad Fadl has praised doctors who kept up with their duties throughout Sudan and appealed to striking doctors to respond positively to the incessant calls made to them by the different organizations and bodies to return to work.

The doctors' interests and whatever concerns medical services will receive due consideration especially after the steps taken by the state's concerned institutions to upgrade health services and to create a favourable working climate for health workers, he said.

The new terms of service which will be laid down by the high committee set up for the purpose and the steps taken by the Ministry of Health will constitute acceptable and ideal solutions to the doctors and other sectors' problems, he said.

WESTERN SAHARA

Sankara Comments on Visit; Joint Communique Issued

LD042111 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Thomas Sankara, president of Upper Volta, paid an official visit to the liberated territories of the Saharan Republic yesterday. He was given an enthusiastic welcome by the authorities and the population of this young republic. The Voltan head of state was present at an imposing military parade organized by units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army. In his speech on this occasion he reaffirmed the constant solidarity position of the Upper Volta Government and revolution with the just struggle of the Saharan people. Here is an extract from it: [passage indistinct]

The Voltan head of state then visited an exhibition of armaments captured during battles against Moroccan forces. Yesterday afternoon, President Sankara and [SDAR President] Mohamed Abdelaziz met for a political discussion. This discussion touched upon issues of common interest as well as on the situation in northwest Africa in particular and on the continent in general. Captain Sankara gave a statement to our reporter:

[Begin recording] President Mohamed Abdelaziz listened to me very attentively and also gave me his point of view on most of the issues we raised. And these issues were basically concerned with the rights of peoples, be it a question of the situation in Africa or a question of the situation in the Middle East. Basically, we spoke about the rights of peoples, and in this talk we also spoke about the concrete matter in which Upper Volta and the SDAR could join their efforts for the benefit of Africa as a whole, without our activity, our enterprise, being considered as directed against anyone but also without our moderation being considered as capitulation or compromise with regard to anyone. [end recording]

A joint communique has been issued on the discussions between Sankara and Abdelaziz. The communique underlines in particular that the Saharan Republic and Upper Volta express their adherence to the resolution of the 19th OAU summit, exhorting the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario to open direct negotiations on a just and regular referendum in Western Sahara. The two sides, the communique stresses, condemn the various attempts aimed at preventing the OAU from assuming its responsibilities and hold their authors responsible for the difficulties being experienced by the continental organization. The two sides also express their support for the peoples engaged in struggle in Central America and in southern Africa. Finally, it should be noted that the Saharan president was invited to pay an official visit to Upper Volta. The invitation has been accepted.

ETHIOPIA

Bulgarian Minister Delivers Message to Mengistu

EA041536 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0400 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Summary] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister, delivered yesterday afternoon a message from Todor Zhivkov, head of state and general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee. The message was delivered to Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam in a ceremony held at the COPWE office.

KENYA

KENYA TIMES Deplores Military Coup in Guinea

EA041317 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 4 Apr 84 p 6

[Editorial: "The Coup in Guinea: Another Setback for Africa"]

[Excerpts] Yet another coup d'etat, this time in Guinea, and the men in uniform are said to be in charge of Conakry.

The question is, at this time of mourning and poverty, was another coup necessary?

With the coup in Guinea, no matter how good the intentions of the soldiery may be, comes another setback for poor Africa.

Coming closely in the wake of the sudden death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure, the timing of the coup could not have had a more dramatic effect on the continent.

Again the question of course is, if the people of Guinea endured Toure for close to 30 years until he died, why stage a coup now: After all change was in the offing.

We have said it before and we say it again: Coups d'etat solve none of Africa's immense problems. In more instances than not, they only serve to compound them.

With an appeal for African leaders to be responsive to those whom they lead goes a similar appeal for soldiers to remain in their barracks. And not simply because, as experience has shown, once the precedent of a first coup is set, it enexorably leads to a 2d, 3d, or 4th coup, but particularly because unconstitutional and violent change-overs thwart and postpone the emergence of the very political, economic, and social institutions and traditions needed to tackle the problems, failings and shortcomings the men in uniform use as the raison d'etre of seizing power.

Briefs

Danish Envoy Leaving — Kampala 3 Apr (KNA) — Hans Jesperson has ended his posting as Danish ambassador to Kenya. [Summary] [Nairobi KNA in English 1555 GMT 3 Apr 84 EA]

TANZANIA

'Radio Habari Maalum' Inaugurated in Arumeru

EA041510 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0700 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Arusha — A radio station which was built at a cost of 2.5 million shillings was inaugurated at Ngara Mtoni, in the Arumeru District, by the regional director of development, Ndugu (Matiko Nyitambe). The radio station, known as "Radio Habari Maalum" [Radio Important News] has four units.

In his inaugural speech, Ndugu (Nyitambe) said that since radio is a tool with an immense capacity for communications and news which can reach a large number of consumers at the same time, it will help the government in its efforts to promote development.

Ndugu (Nyitambe) said that because of the great expense involved in purchasing printing equipment and the difficulty of distributing newspapers to 8,000 villages in Tanzania, the radio station will help the government in its development work in the spheres of educational and health programs. The Swedish ambassador in Tanzania, Mr David Wirmark, said the station will boost cooperation between Tanzania and Sweden.

According to the director of the station, Ndugu (Fred Naaiman), the station, formerly situated at Marangu, Moshi, in addition to spreading the gospel in Kiswahili to 60 million people [as heard] in East and Central Africa, will also have programs on health, agriculture, and social development. The funds for the station were donated by Pentecostal churches through the International Information Union based in Stockholm, Sweden.

Briefs

Anti-Economic Sabotage Act Extended — Dar es Salaam — President Nyerere has extended the duration of the 1983 Special Anti-Economic Sabotage Tribunal Act for a further 6 months takingeffect on 24 March this year. A decree extending the duration of the special act was published in the government gazette on 23 March this year in Government Notice No 34. The president has the power to extend the duration of the Special Anti-Economic Sabotage Tribunal Act under Chapter 3, section 2 of the 1983 act if he thinks it is beneficial to the nation to continue applying the act in connection with economic sabotage offenses. President Nyerere issued the first decree under the act which took effect on 25 March last year and was scheduled to stop 24 March this year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 2 Apr 84 EA]

New Envoy to Saudi Arabia — President Nyerere has appointed Abdalla Suedi to be Tanzania's ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Suedi, who is based in Cairo, is already accredited to the Arab Republic of Egypt and Oman. [Summary] [Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 84 EA]

GABON

Correction to President Bongo's New Cabnet

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Composition of President Bongo's New Cabinet," published in the 2 April Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page S 1, and reprinted here in its entirety:

AB282315Paris AFP in French 1701 GMT 28 Mar 84

[Text] Libreville, 28 Mar (AFP) — The list of the new Gabonese cabinet following yesterday's reshuffle by President El-Hadj Omar Bongo is as follows:

Prime minister and head of government	Leon Mebiame
First deputy prime minister, alternate prime minister and minister of road, rail, river, and lagoon transport and of social communication	Georges Rawiri
Second deputy prime minister, and minister of mines and hydrocarbons	Etienne Guy Mouvagha-Tchioba
Third deputy prime minister, and minister of civil service and administrative reform	Emile Kassa-Mapsi
Minister of state, and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Martin Bongo
Minister of state for domains, land registration and urbanism, and responsible for the law of the sea	Henri Minko
Minister of state, and secretary general of the presidency of the republic	Rene Radembino-Coniquet
Minister of state for higher education and scientific research	Jules Bourdes Ougouliguende
Minister of state for industries and state companies	Etienne Moussirou
Minister of state for territorial administration and collectivities	Richard Nguema-Bekale
Minister of state, personal adviser to the president of the republic, and minister of commerce and consumption in charge of new missions (new ministry)	Jean Francois Ntoutoume-Eman
Minister of state in charge of state control (new ministry)	Paul Malekou
Minister of national defense and veterans affairs responsible for public security	Julien Mpouho Epigat
Minister personal adviser to the president of the republic and minister of civil and commercial aviation responsible for missions	Michel Essonghe
Minister of justice and keeper of the seals	General Georges Nkor[illegible]
Minister of information, posts, and telecommunications	
Minister of economy, finance, and participations	Jean-Pierre Lemboumba Lepandou
Minister of public works, equipment, and construction; and commander in chief of the national police force	General Jean-Boniface Assele
Minister of planning and territorial development	Pascal Nze
Minister of agriculture, animal husbandry, and rural economy	Michel Anchouey
Minster of national education	Louis Gaston Mayila
Minister secretary general of the government	Victor Affene
Minister of labor and employment	Alexandre Sambat
Minister of public health and population	Jean-Pierre Okias
Minister of social affairs, social security, and welfare	Sylvester Oyouami
Minister of water and forests in charge of forestation	Herve Moustinga
Minister of professional training and promotion of handicrafts	Jose Joseph Amiar Nganga
Minister of energy and hydraulic resources	Divungui Di-Ndinge
Minister of culture, arts, and popular education	Jean-Emile Mbot
Minister of environment and the protection of nature (new ministry)	General Barthelemy
Minister of youth and sports	Mbia Moise Abes-solo Edou
Minister of human resources (new ministry)	Valentin Mihindou Mizamba
Minister of habitation and housing, and commander in chief of Gabonese Armed Forces (new ministry)	General Ba Oumar
Minister responsible for relations with the assemblies	Bonjean Francois Ondo
Minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of the merchant marine	Mathieu Nguema
Minister delegate to the first deputy prime minister	Paulin Obame Nguema
Minister delegate to the second deputy prime minister	Joseph Mondjo
Minister delegate to the minister of state and personal adviser to the head of state in charge of commerce and consumption	Guy Nzouba-Ndama
Minister delegate to the minister of economy and finance	Mamadou Diop
Secretaries of state:	
For tourism and leisure in charge of national game reserves (new office)	Albert Yangari

For the promotion of women's affairs
For small and medium scale enterprises
To the prime minister

To the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation
To the minister of state for domains, land registration, and responsible for the law of the sea
To the minister of state secretary general to the Presidency of the Republic and the spokesman for the Presidency of the Republic
To the minister of state in charge of higher education
To the minister of state in charge of territorial administration and local collectivities
To the minister of justice (new office)
To the minister of public works, equipment, and construction (new office)
To the minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural economy
To the minister of public health and population
To the minister of national education

To the minister of social affairs and social security

ZAIRE

France's Nucci Meets With Mobutu During Stopover

AB042222 Paris AFP in French 1234 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Apr (AFP) — The French minister delegate for external affairs in charge of cooperation and development, Christian Nucci, had talks with Zairian head of state Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko during a brief stopover on Tuesday afternoon in Kinshasa.

The minister told the press that he specially discussed with President Mobutu the state of Franco-Zairian cooperation which, he said, is "very satisfactory" and which he said he hoped will be diversified.

In regard to Chad, Mr Nucci said he is in favor of a solution negotiated within the framework of the OAU. On the presence of French troops in this country, he recalled that these troops were sent to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Chad but that their mission is not to launch attacks against the northern part of the country under Libyan occupation. He added, however, that they are authorized to defend themselves in case of attack.

Radio, TV Workers Send Message to Mobutu

AB042145 Kinshasa AGENCE ZAIROISE DE PRESSE in French 1602 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Apr (AZAP-ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY) — The workers and cadres of the Zaire Radio and Television Broadcasting Office (ZRTB) addressed a message of gratitude to President Mobutu Sese Seko on Tuesday for his personal assistance to the victims of the explosion that took place last week at the Radio Kinshasa building.

In this message the ZRTB staff said that the sad incident they experienced, rather than discouraging them, served to stimulate them in the performance of their special duties for this important political cause. The ZRTB administrative council adopted a statement at its meeting last Friday in which it reiterated its support for the Zairian head of state for his renewed show of concern. The explosion left two persons dead and some slightly injured.

GAMBIA

NCP Leader Approves Senegambia Confederation

AB040320 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Text] Sherif Diba, leader of the National Convention Party [NCP], the Gambian opposition party, has now approved the Senegambian confederation. The NCP's leader has always declined to make any public statement on the issue of the Senegambia. Furthermore, his party boycotted the deliberations of the Gambian parliament on the ratification of the confederal pact. In fact, he blamed the Gambian Government for not making him a party to the process of integration with Senegal. Mr Diba declared he was in favor of the Senegambian confederation. He recalled that soon after independence, Gambia and Senegal signed a defense and security agreement. The NCP leader therefore feels that the confederation is only to formalize the situation. He said that Gambia and Senegal should establish closer cooperation and that the confederation offers the ideal framework for this.

GUINEA

Further Reportage on Military's Seizing of Power

People Welcome Takeover

AB041448 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] All the people have enthusiastically welcomed the takeover of power by the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN]. This event opens a new era of true liberty. Mamadoy Sy Sabale reports from Boke:

[Begin recording] The working masses of Boke woke up Tuesday, 3 April 1984, to a new reality: an important change in the life of the Guinean state. Having been used to spectacular political bragging, they have learned of something else — the coming into power of the People's Armed Forces, a general surprise for the ordinary man. But to the wide-awake citizen, the frightening competition of the former leaders for the succession of the father of the Guinean nation is not a scandal. It is the logical consequence of (?the happenings of this) period which imposed on Guineans political scheming, laziness, demagogy, corruption, the creation of myths around certain persons, and resignation toward the achievement of their democratic aspirations. It was a true period of (?terror). True to its duty as a people's army, the Guinean Army was obliged to accomplish this magnanimous gesture which opens a new era of serenity and confidence, thus allowing the Guinean citizen the freedom to express his views without fears, wherever he may be.

The new governor general of Boke, Captain (?Senainon Thiemy), soon after his appointment invited the people of Boke to remain calm, in conformity with the appeal made by the CMRN. No resistance has been observed in the town of Boke, the industrial towns of (Kamsar), Sangaridi, or in the regions of Gaoual, Bofa, and Koundara. The people have welcomed the new situation.

Before I go around to all those areas, what is important to note is that the situation is very calm and everyone is glued to the radio to find out what is happening in Conakry. This is what happened on 3 April 1984.

Today, after the courageous members of the CMRN were announced, the people of Boke, now confident in the future of the country which begins a new period of redress, came out into the streets, markets, and worksites to resume work. They have fully embraced the new orientations for redress which will allow the people to finally taste the fruits of democracy, justice, solidarity and especially those of the economy so much desired by them, given the country's enormous natural resources which are well known.

These incidents of resignation will only serve to strengthen our energies and conscience in order to better transform our society which recovered a new image on 3 April 1984. Here in Boke, the citizens have reaffirmed their total commitment to the CMRN's objective. [end recording]

Freed Ex-Minister Hails Coup

AB041455 Paris AFP in French 0746 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, 4 Apr (AFP) — The former Guinean minister of public works, Major Abraham Kabassan Keita, who was dismissed in March 1982 for embezzlement and then arrested, has declared that the Boiro prison camp in Conakry is "a real concentration camp" in a testimony made upon his release Tuesday evening and broadcast overthe radio.

Major Keita, who was sentenced to death in May 1982 and who had his sentence commuted to 15 years of hard labor, was freed following Tuesday's military coup d'etat after 2 years and 13 days of detention in Camp Boiro.

The former Guinean minister asserted that in Camp Boiro, about 2 prisoners died every day, adding that "today, all those who, by the grace of God, are still alive despite the regime imposed on us, are free." He also disclosed that many prisoners died in Boiro where, according to him, "everything was compromised:freedom, honor — in short, everything was compromised in the name of a so-called revolution."

Kabassan Keita believes that the army takeover "was not a coup d'etat but a redress". "The army has redressed what had been illegally distorted."

After expressing his "sincerest congratulations" to the Guinean Army, Abraham Kabassan Keita concluded: "The date of 3 April 1984 will be written in golden characters in our history. It is a nodal point between dictatorship and democracy, between slavery and freedom, between sorrow and happiness." Mr Keita, before his arrest, successively occupied the functions of Navy chief of staff, regional governor and minister of mines and geology. He had been expelled from the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and the Army because of embezzlement.

Former Detainees Praise CMRN

AB041555 [Editorial Report] Conakry Domestic Service in French at 1245 GMT on 4 April in a 15-minute program carries a number of messages sent by Guineans to the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] which seized power in Guinea yesterday. All the messages express happiness about the military takeover as well as support for the news rulers. Here are some of the messages:

[From the wife of a former detainee] "O brave and glorious Guinean Army, how can I thank you for the sublime action that had been expected for so long! Praise to God! (?I have not seen) the sun of true freedom since my husband was sent into detention in the filthy cells of Camp Boiro. We will now live without any constraint and demagogy."

[From an unidentified correspondent] "At the beginning of this new era for our beautiful country, I am addressing myself to you, honorable members of the CMRN. My message is also that of the 6 million Guineans who are now literally overwhelmed with happiness and whom you have embued with the hope of seeing the end of prejudice, frustration, mediocrity, and poor quality life. Your long-expected bursting onto the Guinean political scene coincides with a period of general uneasiness." I join all my fellow compatriots and citizens in hailing your feat which we welcome with pride and gratitude.

[From a retired female nurse in Kindia] "My family and I address to you our sincere congratulations and wish you success in your new task. We are convinced that Almighty Allah will be with you in your struggle for the happiness and prosperity of the Guinean people."

[From a trader in Kankan] "It was with extreme happiness and deep satisfaction that I heard the news of the military takeover on 3 April 1984." This act of redemption will be feature in the history of the peoples of Africa and the world.

Beavogui at Chinese Embassy

AB041610 Paris AFP in French 1511 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Conakry, 4 Apr (AFP) — All members of former Guinean President Sekou Toure's government have been arrested following the military coup on Tuesday and, according to reports yet to be confirmed, Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui has taken refuge at the Chinese Embassy.

CMNR Names Cabinet

AB050618 Conakry Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 5 Apr 84

["Act" issued by the Military Committee for National Redress on 4 April in Conakry]

[Text] Beginning today, 4 April 1984, the following gentlemen have been appointed to the following functions:

President of the republic, head of state	Colonel Lansana Conte
Prime minister, head of government	Colonel Diara Traore
Minister of foreign affairs	Captain Facine Toure
Minister of international cooperation	Captain Fode Momo Camara
Minister of national defense	Captain Lancine Keita
Minister of the interior and security	Herve Vincent, former director general of police
Minister of economic affairs	Richard Haba, former deputy director of state control
Minister of finance	Klemoko Keita, former director general of the customs department
Minister of state control	Major Sory Doumbia
Minister of planning and statistics	Captain Bahourou Conde
Minister of internal trade	Captain Abou Camara
Minister of external trade	Captain Mohamed Oumar Keba
Minister of public works	Captain Youssouf Diallo
Minister of transport	Major Abdoulrahmane Kaba
Minister of town planning, housing and estate	Captain Kerfala Camara
Minister of mining and geology	Captain Jean [name as heard] Traore
Minister of industry	Captain Mohamed Lamine Sakho
Minister of energy and Konkoure [dam project]	Major Abraham Kabassan Keita
Minister of small- and medium-scale enterprises	Captain Mamadou Satou Barry
Minister of agriculture	Major Al-houseyni Fofana
Minister of fishing and animal husbandry	Captain Alpha Omar Diallo
Minister of higher education	Major Sidi Mohamed Keita
Minister of secondary education	Abou Camara, former director general of the second and third education cycles
Minister of technical education and vocational training	Zahinoul Abidin Sanoussi, former director of the Manea teachers high school
Minister of justice	Major Kolipe Lama
Minister of post and telecommunications	Captain Ahmadou Kouyate
Minister of labor and public service	Captain Mamadou Balde
Minister of public health	Dr Mamadou Kaba Bah
Minister of social affairs	Dr Mariama Dielo Barry

Minister of Islamic affairs	El Hadj Thierno Ibrahima Bah al-Labe
Minister of information	Captain Mohamed Traore
Minister of youth	Captain Mamady Bayo
Secretary of state for water resources and forestry	Lieutenant Mamadou Thiana Diallo
Secretary of state for energy	Regimental Sergeant Major Joseph Bago Zoumanigui
Governor general of Conakry provinces	Major Karifa Kourouma
Governor of banking and insurance	Captain Kabini Kaba
Vice governor of banking and insurance	Seidou Diallo
Governor of Conakry Region	Captain Bakari Sakho
Ambassador chief of protocol	Lieutenant Abdoulrahmane Diallo
Secretary general of the government	Captain Sekou Traore
Secretaruy general of the presidency	Captain Ahmadou Mangassa

A cabinet meeting is convened on Thursday, 5 April 1984 at 1000 sharp at the Almany Samory Camp.

Long live the glorious Guinean people! Long live the republic!

[Signed] Colonel Lansana Conte, president of the republic

Appeals for Vigilance

AB050621 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0540 GMT 5 Apr 84

[CMRN Communique No 9, no date given]

[Text] The Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] is attentively following the movements of a small group of people who, in connivance with some foreign embassies in the capital, are planning to do harm. The CMRN, faithful to its pledge to end forever the sufferings of the working masses of Guinea, knows that its cause which aims at restoring freedom and democracy in our country is just. We inform the glorious people of Guinea that there exists a small group of people who long for the arbitrariness of the past, for the totalitarian regime that, during these 26 years, smeared our people with blood and tears. We know we will win because we are defending a just cause which is that of freedom, democracy, and justice.

This is why we make an urgent appeal to the people of Conakry to remain vigilant and jealously protect their recovered liberty. Long live the glorious people of Guinea! Long live the republic!

Moves To Restore Social Justice

AB050645 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0550 GMT 5 Apr 84

[CMRN Communique No 10, no date given]

[Text] The Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], in pursuance of its task of restoring social justice, decrees:

1. The release of all prisoners of common law except drug addicts and criminals;

2. The setting up soon of an ad hoc committee to examine cases of all citizens whose property was dishonestly seized by the so-called revolutionary committee, gruesome instrument of the past regime;

3. The examination of all cases of detainees at Camp Boiro by a second committee.

Long live the glorious people of Guinea! Long live the republic!

Names 7 Additional Members

AB050654 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 5 Apr 84

[CMNR Communique No 11, no date given]

[Text] The composition of the Military Committee for National Redress [CMNR], as announced in one of our previous communiques, is extended to include the following comrades:

1. Captain Mohamed Traore
2. Captain Bakary Sakho
3. Captain Sekou Traore
4. Captain Alpha Omar Diallo
5. Major Sidi Mohamed Keita
6. Captain Kerfala Camara
7. Sergeant Major Sekou Toure

Long live the glorious people of Guinea! Long live the republic!

CMRN Greets Senegal, Hungary on National Day

AB051143 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1053 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Colonel Lansana Conte, the head of state and president of the republic, has just sent congratulatory messages to Abdou Diouf, head of state and president of the Republic of Senegal, and to His Excellency Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of their countries' national independence days. The messages are as follows:

From the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN], Conakry:

To His Excellency Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, Dakar:

Mr President, on this 24th anniversary of your country's national independence, we are very pleased to address to you, in the name of the Guinean people and of their Military Committee for National Redress our sincere and warm congratulations. We take this opportunity to reaffirm to you our full preparedness to work closely with your excellency and your government to ensure the constant consolidation of the relations of friendly brotherhood and fruitful cooperation that have always existed between our two countries. Highest and fraternal regards.

[Signed] For the CMRN: Col Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea

From the CMRN, Conakry, Guinea:

To His Excellency Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Budapest:

While we are addressing to you in the name of the Guinean people the warm congratulations of the CMRN on the occasion of your national day, please allow us to reassure you of our desire to maintain and strengthen the bonds of friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries in the interest of peace and progress in the world. Highest regards.

[Signed] for the CMRN: Col Lansana Conte, president of the republic and head of state

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Vieira Appeals to Conakry Leaders

LD042141 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] President of Guinea-Bissau Joao Bernardo Vieira has announced at a meeting of the Council of Ministers that he has asked the military committee in Conakry to safeguard the lives of Sekou Toure's relatives and of the former Guinean leaders. Bernardo Vieira expressed satisfaction at the fact that Guinea-Bissau was the first country to be contacted yesterday by the new leadership of Guinea-Conakry through its ambassador to Bissau. The new authorities in Conakry have reaffirmed their desire to strengthen and develop the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

MALI

Diarra Receives Message From Cuban Government

AB040325 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Text] General Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy general secretary of the party and minister of state for equipment, today received at noon on behalf of the head of state His Excellency Eduardo Barbin, Cuba's ambassador to Mali. The excellent relations of cooperation and friendship between Mali and Cuba dominated their talks. The Cuban ambassador conveyed to Gen Baba Diarra a statement from the Cuban Government on the escalation of the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean islands (?where we are witnessing) a new escalation which may set all of Central America ablaze.

Gen Amadou Baba Diarra, deputy general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People and minister of state for equipment, recalled Mali's dynamic and intransigent nonalignment policy and reaffirmed our country's deep concerns over all that affects peace, stability, and the peoples' rights. He also reaffirmed our country's support for the peoples who are struggling for freedom and dignity.

The talks were held in the presence of Tidjani Cisse, head of state's diplomatic adviser. After the audience, the Cuban ambassador talked to the press:

[Begin recording in Spanish fading into French translation] I have brought a message from my government and it is related to the situation prevailing in Central America and in the Caribbean islands. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Niger's Kountche Arrives on Official Visit

AB041222 Lagos NAN in English 1205 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos, Apr 4 (NAN) — Niger's head of state, President Seyni Kountche, flew into Lagos today to begin a two-day official visit to Nigeria. He was accompanied by a 13-man entourage.

President Kountche was received at Murtala Muhammed airport by the head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari and the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig Tunde Idiagbon. Also at the airport to receive the visitor were ministers, members of the Supreme Military Council, service chiefs, top government officials, and representatives of Niger community in Nigeria.

The Niger president, who was given a 21-gun salute, later inspected a guard of honour mounted by a detachment of the Brigade of Guards.

According to the programme, President Kountche will hold bilateral talks with Maj Gen Buhari at Dodan Barracks. The military governors of Sokoto, Borno, Kaduna and Kano are expected to participate in the talks. A communique is to be issued tomorrow before the departure of the visiting head of state.

An earlier visit by the Niger leader, scheduled for March 31, was postponed following the death of President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea.

Idiagbon: Political Detainees Will Receive Fair Trial

AB041156 Lagos NAN in English 1145 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Lagos April 4 (NAN) — The chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig. Tunde Idiagbon, said in Lagos yesterday that detained politicians and public officers would be given a fair trial. He told a 16-man delegation of the Nigerian Bar Association which visited him at Dodan Barracks that the military administration had no intention of interfering with the judiciary. He said that the Supreme Military Council took care in deciding on the tribunals that would try the detainees.

The chief of staff pointed out that it was because the military administration wanted the detainees to have a fair trial that a provision was made in the decree for their legal representation. He said that the inclusion of high court judges on the tribunals was not a new thing, pointing out that even in military courts-martial, judges were included.

Brig. Idiagbon reminded the lawyers that Nigeria was passing through a difficult period and that it was necessary for every Nigerian to cooperate with the present administration.

Earlier, the president of the association, Mr Andrew Anyamene, pledged his association's support for the Federal Military Government's efforts to revamp the economy and to save the country from moral decadence. He said that the association had at no time planned to stop the six judges appointed to serve on the special military tribunals to try the detainees.

Mr Anyamene said that a report in one of the national dailies on Monday of such a plan was mischievous. "We are suprised at the motive behind the publication. We wish to assure you that no such thing was said by the association," he added.

The association commended the military administration for not suspending or modifying those sections of the 1979 constitution dealing with the independence of the judiciary.

Suspected Heroin Smugglers Arrested at Airport

AB040255 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 3 April 84

[Text] The Department of Customs and Excise in Nigeria has seized parcels suspected to be heroin at Murtala Muhamed Airport worth over 6 million naira. The drugs weighed 4.4 kgs and were found on four suspects, two of whom were said to be pilots.

At a news conference in Lagos yesterday, the director of customs, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, disclosed that the seizures were significant because Nigeria had been considered as a free zone for heroin trafficking. He also announced that a number of other seizures were made at the airport which included ladies shoes, wearing apparels, and printed cotton materials. Others are jeweleries and cash estimated at over 3 million naira. And at Idioroko, the director said that three seizures of refined tin were made while the trailers carrying the goods to Upper Volta as well as their Lebanese owners have been arrested. The value of the refined tin is estimated at 2 million naira.

Alhaji Abubakar appealed to the members of the public to assist the department in its determination to stamp out smuggling in the country.

SENEGAL

Diouf Receives Message From Guinea's New Regime

AB041454 Dakar PANA in French 1401 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, 4 Apr (APS-SEN/PANA) — In a message sent to the Senegalese Embassy in Conakry on 3 April 1984 and addressed to the Senegalese head of state, Abdou Diouf, the new Guinean authorities outlined the policies they intend to adopt in their system of government. They laid special emphasis on their desire to respect human rights and the security of persons and property as well as to avoid any bloodshed. They asserted their desire to have fruitful and continuous cooperation with Senegal.

UPPER VOLTA

CDR Head on Role of WDC's, Trade Unions

AB041846 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 2 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The second extraordinary congress of the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation, CSV, ended yesterday evening at the Manpower Training Center in Ouagadougou.

Speaking at the end of the second extraordinary CSV congress, Comrade Pierre Ouedraogo, national secretary general of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], stressed the role of Workers Defense Committees [WDC] and that of the CSV. According to Lieutenant Ouedraogo, the two organizations must work hand in hand toward the destruction of the neocolonial state machinery. Let us listen to the comrade national secretary general of the CDR:

[Begin recording] Comrade members of the revolutionary government, Comrade Secretary General of the CSV, Comrade Representative of the Central Trade Union Organization, comrade participants of the congress, militants of the management of the CSV, and comrade militants: In the first place, I would like to thank the management of the CSV for inviting us. Within the present political context, this invitation is of great importance. Some frustrated reactionaries prefer to give misleading labels to both the CDR and the CNR [National Council of the Revolution].

Comrade militants of the CSV, some trade union organizations, which you will permit me not to mention, have held council meetings and congresses since 4 August 1983 but have never invited the national secretariat general of the CDR. To us, this attitude cannot be a matter of impropriety but a concrete demonstration of the counterrevolutionary if not reactionary nature of these trade unions even though they actively adopt revolutionary terminology. We hope that following the appeal made by your secretary general and the representative of the Upper Voltan Workers Trade Union Federation, the revolutionary trade unions will, in the near future, follow the steps of the united

anti-imperialist front. This courageous initiative is a great honor to the CSV and gives concrete proof of the fact that if international reactionaries were able to use the reactionary and counterrevolutionary leadership of the National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta as a Trojan horse to destabilize the popular regime in Upper Volta, we can state without mincing words that the CSV will never be the Trojan horse of the counterrevolution, as some proimperialist political observers stated some time age. Revolutionary movements in Upper Volta, unlike revolutionary movements elsewhere, were not united before the advent of the revolution, nor were they able to exert enough influence on the masses. That is why on 4 August, at 2130, the CNR called on the people to organize themselves within the CDR in order to show its democratic and popular power to the antidemocratic and antipopular dictatorship and the reactionary alliance of the social classes which favored imperialism.

There is no contradiction in the roles of the Workers Defense Committees and the trade unions. There should rather be close relations between the revolutionary unions and the Workers Defense Committees and a closer cooperation in the fight to destroy the neocolonialist state machinery. They must also create the necessary conditions for the construction of the new type of society advocated by the 4 August revolution. To this effect, the general secretariat of the CDR plans to appoint one of its members to ensure a permanent liaison with the bureau of the revolutionary unions in order to solve in a revolutionary manner all the disputes that may arise here and there. For this liaison to be effective and fruitful, there should be honesty in their relations because only the truth is revolutionary.

The CDR are a new organization whose role will soon be defined because the drawing up of the statutes governing the CDR isabout to be finished. In spite of fallacious statements by some people, the CNR chairman will present the statutes at the opportune time. In the present political context, it is necessary to point out that the CNR is well above all accusations, even though the colossal misrepresentations of the counterrevolutionaries made some naive militants believe that the CNR came only to settle personal scores. It has been well noted that this has been clearly understood within the CSV, which puts your organization at the vanguard of the revolutionary unions and clearly proves to the reactionaries that their attempts to poison the minds of the people could never change your revolutionary orientations. We call upon all unions henceforth to actively participate in the anti-imperialist struggle and thus contribute to the conslidation of the popular and democratic revolution. [end recording]

At the end of the proceedings a 17-member executive was elected and (Toman Toure) was reelected secretary general of the CSV. In his closing speech he made an appeal to all participants and to the leaders of the various unions present at the meeting for each to assume his responsibility.

Present at the closing session were some CNR members, the national secretary general of the CDR, the minister of labor, social security, and civil service, the minister of information, the minister of equipment and communications, the chairman of the pensioners association, and representatives from other trade unions.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Arrives in SFRY; To Visit Romania, Poland

For Luanda and Belgrade reports on President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including his talks with Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as his subsequent visit to Romania 7-9 April and Poland 9-12 April, see the Yugoslavia, Romania, and Poland sections of the 4 April Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Savimbi Reads UNITA Central Committee Statement

MB040956 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 1730 GMT 3 Apr 84

[Speech by UNITA leader Dr Jonas Savimbi at mass rally in Angola's "provisional capital" in Jamba on 30 March — recorded]

[Text] Comrades in arms: I would like first to thank you for your presence here. Before I begin reading the statement by the UNITA Central Committee, I would also like you to reflect on something: The strength of a country, the strength of an organization, and the strength of the leaders of that organization are measured by the magnitude of the problems they are faced with and their capacity not to give in to these problems. [Savimbi repeats sentence] By this I mean problems of a national, international, and organizational nature. These are all problems that emerge before us in a delicate manner. Within the country there is the organization of the people and the armed forces. Within UNITA there is a need for the creation of an attitude of calmness which will always enable us to follow the right path. At the international level there is a need for the same calmness to enable us face changes that take place in southern Africa. Often, when we are not observant, we discover that these events cannot be controlled by ourselves, and as a result we are liable to panic. However, when we — UNITA, the UNITA leadership, and you party militants, members of the armed forces, party youth, and the Angolan women's organization, LIMA — discover the magnitude of all these problems, our strength is going to be revealed as they continue until we reach the full extent of our capacity to resist; and when we resist, we win. [applause; shouting of slogans hailing UNITA]

Listen carefully to this statement that we bring to all the Angolan people, of which you are, at this stadium and on this occasion, the legitimate representatives. Also, take note of the most relevant aspects which will become our guidelines as of today:

Statement of the UNITA Central Committee to the Angolan nation: I will begin by presenting the legitimacy of UNITA's resistance. We have been fighting for 23 years for the freedom of our country — 15 years against Portuguese colonialism, and 8 years against the Russian and Cuban domination. Throughout this long period of suffering in search of freedom and a new nation, all sincere Angolans, both at home and abroad, have asked themselves: Where is the freedom that has cost so much blood? Where is the new nation in which the people take part in the management of state affairs, and where is economic and social progress? The people do not miss Portuguese colonialism, as opposed to national independence. The people have been frustrated by the civil war that has been dragging for 9 years and by MPLA's mismanagement, which has squandered everything and has built nothing, and which has transformed the colonial economic index growth into longed-for goals that it has never reached.

UNITA was formed by genuine Angolans who have been taking active part in the resistance of the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism since the 1950's. They are men whose patriotic curriculum includes persecutions, arrest by the Portuguese political Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State/Directorate of General Security, and jailings in neighboring African countries because of attacks on colonial infrastructure, such as the Benguela Railroad in 1967.

They are Angolans who took part in the real launching of armed struggle in Angola in March 1961. They are Angolans who took part in the founding of the OAU on 25 May 1963. An example: UNITA's chairman was the chairman of the African Liberation Movements Commission, which at the time addressed a memorandum to the African heads of state. It was read before the OAU's main assembly by Oginga Odinga, the Kenyan veteran. [applause, followed by hailing of UNITA] That commission, which presented the memorandum to the first OAU conference, included: as chairman, UNITA's chairman; as secretary, Mario Pinto de Lemos Andrade, then chairman of the MPLA; as narrator, Dr Julius Kyano from Kenya.

Those who formed UNITA were Angolans who enjoyed the trust of African and world political officials. They held lengthy discussions on African and world affairs with people such as Leopold Sedar Senghor — as you can see here — Milton Obote, Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir — as you can see here — Ahmed Ben Bella, Kenneth Kaunda, Robert Mugabe, Houphouet-Boigny, Ahmed Sekou Toure, Kwame Nkrumah — as you can see — Jawaharlal Nehru, Ahmed Sukarno, Che Guevara, Mao Zedong, Hassan II, Mobutu Sese Seko, Husni Mubarak, Jafa Numayri, General Eyadema, President Omar Bongo, Marien Ngouabi, Haile Selassie, Zhou Enlai, Henry Kissinger, Marshal Tito, Prince Sihanouk, Alexander Haig, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President arap Moi, Ahmadou Ahidjo, Paul Biya, Modibo Keitar, President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, Samora Machel, Julius Nyerere, Somalia's Siad Barre, Romania's Nicolae Ceaucescu, Abdou Diouf, Aristides Pereira, Amilcar Cabral, and the shah of Iran.

Those who formed UNITA are people who have been taking part in the discussion of issues facing Africa and the world for 23 years. They are not alien to the continent or its policies. [applause; shouting of slogans hailing UNITA] UNITA's patriotic efforts were officially recognized by the OAU in 1975, and by the United Nations following the participation of its delegation in the UNDP conference, which was presided over by the secretary general in Geneva in May 1975. Throughout its existence and since its founding congress in Muangai on 13 March 1966, UNITA has defended the unity of national liberation move-

ments, thus reflecting its desire for the unity of our nation. After 25 April 1974, UNITA held, without delay, direct talks with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola [FNLA] in Kinshasa in November 1975 [year as heard], and with the MPLA in Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, and Luso in December 1975 [year as heard]. These efforts climaxed with the Mombasa conference, which served as a basis for the Alvor accord of January 1975, which brought about the formation of the first and sole legitimate Angolan Government after 500 years of colonial domination. [applause; shouting of slogans hailing UNITA]

We all know, and you are eyewitnesses to what I have always stated, that is, that we are survivors of the catastrophe that has befallen our country, and as such we must always bear in mind that we are alive because the others died.

It was the invasion of our country by the Cubans that prevented the holding of free elections in October 1975 under the terms of the Alvor accords, which would have led to the formation of a democratic government elected by the Angolan people.

The entry of the South African soldiers into Angola in October 1975 was the panicky reaction of the West, urged on by the African countries, to the idea of seeing Angola moving into the Soviet sphere of influence in an extremely sensitive area. An important part of the then independent African countries supported and encouraged the Western initiative, which prompted the South Africans to enter Angola. The final resolution of the OAU emergency meeting, which was held on 22 January 1976, clearly showed the fervent desire of Africa as a whole to see all foreigners leave Angola. The South Africans left immediately, but the Cubans increased their numbers to 35,000.

Here lies the legitimacy of the UNITA's war of resistance against the Russian-Cuban domination of our country, in search for the realization of the desire of the African Continent as a whole in seeing all foreigners leaving Angola. In 1984, Africa must not evade its historic responsibility of vigorously supporting the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola, as it did in January 1975, because the South Africans, who used to occupy an insignificant part of the southern province of Cunene, are withdrawing from the Angolan territory under the auspices of the MPLA-South Africa joint commission. There is no reason for the continued presence of the Cubans in Angola. [applause; anti-Cuban slogans; shouts hailing Savimbi]

What does UNITA think of the climate of detente that presently exists in southern Africa following the signing of the nonaggression pact between the Republic of South Africa and the People's Republic of Mozambique? What does UNITA think of the accords signed in Lusaka for disengagement of South African troops from the southern part of our country? We think as follows: UNITA is pleased with all the talks which have been held, or have still to be held between South Africa and the African independent countries, because only direct dialogue can bring armed conflicts to an end. UNITA has been defending such a direct dialogue with South Africa since 1974. The present climate of detente in southern Africa will not necessarily lead to peace and stability if UNITA is not an integral part of this process. [applause] We believe that there will not be peace in southern Africa without UNITA.

In 9 years of tremendous resistance, with a minimum of help from friendly countries and the wholehearted support of the Angolan people, UNITA has totally liberated one-third of the country, and it is effectively fighting in more than another third, while the MPLA is only present in less than one-third of Angola for the time being — I stress, for the time being. [applause] Thus, out of the 16 provinces which form Angola — since UNITA rejects the division of Lunda Province into two Lunda's — UNITA has no presence only in Mocamedes, Zaire and Cabinda. This is also for the time being. [applause] To ignore such a force within Angola is like holding the ongoing detente process for ransom. UNITA calls this to the attention of the West so that in 1984 it does not repeat the 1976 mistakes, in that the Clark amendment in the U.S. Congress only served the Soviet interests. You know that when the U.S. Congress passed the Clark amendment, which banned assistance to the movements that fought against the MPLA, the West openly played into the hands of the Soviets. Yes or no? [crowd: Yes] Yes or no? [crowd: Yes] I ask you: Does not the West now have problems in withdrawing the Cubans from Angola? [crowd: It does] [Savimbi repeats question] The West cannnot repeat the same mistake in 1984. Why? Because UNITA is not going to allow it. [applause; shouting of slogans hailing UNITA]

If the Cubans withdraw from Angola, Namibia will immediately be independent. However, the Cubans will never withdraw from Angola while the MPLA fears UNITA. Consequently, Namibia's independence depends on the dialogue between UNITA and the MPLA, which will permit the withdrawal of the Cubans in order to make Namibia's independence possible. The MPLA and the Cubans only want to take advantage of the climate of detente in order to implement UN Security Council Resolution 435, with the sole objective of seeing an end to what they consider to be UNITA's rearguard. UNITA enjoys the undisputable and nonnegotiable support of the majority of the Angolan people, and this is our safe rearguard. [applause]

I came to see you on behalf of the Central Committee, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, and the majority of the suffering people of Angola in order to assure you that nobody will be able to betray us. Nobody will be able to offend us. Nobody will be able to forget us. [applause] To achieve this, Africa needs originality and political courage so that southern Africa will stop being the battleground in the confrontation of the two superpowers. Let me explain: The MPLA has formed a joint commission with the South Africans. Members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] and the South African forces are jointly patrolling the disputed area of Cunene. Why are the Cubans not leaving? What does the MPLA fear? [crowd: UNITA] [Savimbi repeats question twice] So, the Cubans are not in Angola because of the South Africans, because FAPLA and the South African soldiers are working together.

What will UNITA's policy be from now on and into the future? UNITA has been searching, and will do its utmost to search for, dialogue with the MPLA in order to put an end to the civil war that is destroying our country. UNITA is aware that on both sides of the barricade the Angolan people demand direct talks between UNITA and the MPLA. For this reason, UNITA is going to address letters to all African heads of state, all governments of the contact group, and the MPLA, in order to firmly

and accurately explain the imperative need to immediately begin direct talks between UNITA and the MPLA. In parallel with this diplomatic effort, UNITA will step up its information campaign in order to enlighten the still sleeping African and international opinion about the real situation that is prevailing in Angola and the dangers that it holds in terms of an even greater explosion in southern Africa. UNITA will insist that the British and FRG Governments follow the example of the United States, Portugal, and France in order to better understand the reasons and objectives of UNITA's resistance. Let me explain: We do not have any relations with Portugal, and therefore nobody should think that UNITA has an agreement with Portugal; however, Portugal allows an exchange of opinions. Nobody thinks that we have special relations with France; however, France allows an exchange of opinions. We know that the Americans have already (?stated) this policy officially. It is Britain and the FRG that are antagonizing UNITA. We must stress that if Britain and FRG continue to do this, their interests will be in danger in this country within a few months.

However, the important aspect of our military strategy is also UNITA's firm and stated intention of taking the war from the bush and highways to the big cities. The capture of Novo Redondo, provincial capital of Cuanza Sul, was a prelude to this. [applause; shouting of UNITA slogans] Are we going to the cities or not? [crowd: We are] Are we going to meet our people in the cities or not? [crowd: We are] Women, men and children of Angola: Who can prevent us from going back to the cities? [crowd: Nobody] Women, men and children of Angola: Are we going to go back to our cities, or not? [crowd: We are] Let us depart with determination, because from Novo Redondo we will reach Luanda. [applause]

What will UNITA's policy be when it takes part in government, or when it takes over? There are two alternatives: to take part in the government if the MPLA agrees to talk to us now; and to take over. Is it now? [crowd: Yes] What policy are we going to implement? UNITA is fighting for national reconciliation through the formation of a government of national unity, which takes into consideration all the country's genuinely delicate matters. During the term of office of the government of national unity, which will be transitional, and after the formation of a government elected by the Angolan people, UNITA intends to firmly defend the principle of permitting other political organizations to exist. That is, UNITA is opposed to the idea of the existence of a single party as part of its standpoint on a government of national unity. Let me explain: Genuine political parties take part in the effort for national liberation, instead of opportunistic parties, which will board the train when it is about to arrive at the destination. [applause; shouting of UNITA slogans]

UNITA defends the protection of the rights of ethnic, racial, and religious minorities. The specific situation in Angola calls for the harmonious coexistence of all ethnic groups and races that form the Angolan nation. UNITA defends the freedom of the press, and agrees to the existence of private media. UNITA defends the existence in Angola of a government based on public opinion, and a legal state. UNITA defends the respect for the various national cultures which form the Angolan culture. With regard to religion, UNITA defends the freedom of worship and religion, and the protection of religious organizations. It does not suffice to say that a government permits the practice of religious creeds. It is necessary to permit religious organizations to instruct its members and for churches to flourish. [applause]

With regard to economy, UNITA considers agriculture to be the pivotal sector of Angola's economy. With regard to the agriculture sector, UNITA defends private enterprise, together with only the minimum of state intervention that is essential. Agriculture is a sector which affects 85 percent of the country's population. Thus, in order for agriculture to flourish, the farmer must find markets for his products and a material incentive to prevent his exodus from the countryside to the cities. [applause] Agriculture must be supported by light industry and a government body to be able to face natural disasters such as floods and drought.

With regard to industry, UNITA defends industry for transformation, mainly for home consumption goods. UNITA refuses to embark on the adventure of heavy industry, for instance, steel industry. Who will buy a tractor manufactured in Angola, as opposed to an American or British tractor? [crowd: Nobody] It is a waste, and a mismanagement of the country's economy.

UNITA defends the existence of a national reserve bank, in addition to private banks, and insurance companies. In all sectors of the economy, UNITA defends private enterprise for Angolans and foreigners. However, it must comply with the national economic policy as worked out by the government.

UNITA defends the drafting of a law regulating fishing activity so as to protect the wealth of the Angolan coast from being plundered. You know that the Soviets, Japanese, and Spanish are busy depleting our coast. The Soviets, however, do so with the connivance of the MPLA. The government must put an end to these injustices and this plundering. [applause]

UNITA defends the participation of the state together with private companies in oil exploration on an equal basis. In the future, UNITA will take into consideration the present attitude of the foreign oil companies which are now operating in Angola. I mean, either UNITA shares power with the MPLA, or it will take over. We want to say to companies such as Gulf, Texaco, Elf-Aquitaine, and others, such as Petrobras, that our attitude toward them will be based on what they do to us now. [applause]

Regarding education, UNITA is opposed to cultural genocide such as that being carried out by the Cubans through the forced and mass dispatch of the Angolan youth to places of political indoctrination such as the Isle of Pines in Cuba. UNITA defends official and private education in Angola, provided that the latter complies with the laws outlined by the government.

Regarding health, UNITA defends campaigns for public health and preventive medicine, while accepting the practice of private medicine alongside state hospitals.

Foreign relations: UNITA stand for the establishment of good relations with all its neighboring states, irrespective of their political system. UNITA is for the formation of regional bodies

to solve disputes and common programs of economic development. In this context, South Africa has an important role to play, as the present political reality has shown. UNITA believes that internal changes in South Africa's domestic policy have already begun. However, such changes can be stepped up with a change of attitude by the neighboring African countries. UNITA will respect the principles of the OAU Charter, while pressing for the need for the continental organization to pay greater attention to economic problems. UNITA defends true nonalignment and will not adopt an intransigent attitude against Cuba and the Soviet Union, provided that these countries adopt a flexible attitude now with regard to peace in our country. I mean, we will not necessarily always be opposed to Cuba and the Soviet Union if they agree to withdraw the Cubans from Angola now, and make peace possible in our country. [applause]

I am going to end with this statement: UNITA searches for peace through dialogue. However, it is sufficiently determined and has the means to be able to continue the war if the MPLA ignores our appeal for peace. [applause]

The struggle... [crowd: triumphs] United... [crowd: we shall win]

UNITA Central Committee in Jamba on 30 March 1984, year of the anti-Cuban patriotic front.

Survivors, survivors: You are witnesses to this statement. Let us move forward, because it is our time now. Our suffering will end. Thank you. [applause]

LESOTHO

2 Legal Political Parties Officially Registered

MB041404 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] There are now only two legally registered political parties in Lesotho, namely the ruling Basotho National Party, BNP, and the opposition Basotholand Congress Party, BCP. This was revealed during question time in the National Assembly this morning by the minister of works and assistant secretary general of the BNP, Mr Lekhoane Jonathan, in reply to a question by Mr (Rebitsea Shaopane) of the BCP.

Mr Lekhoane Jonathan stated that there were five political parties registered in Lesotho, including the Communist Party of Lesotho, the Maremaltou United Party, and the Maremaltou Freedom Party. The minister said the parties were registered under the Society's Act, in terms of which annual renewal of a continual fee of 4 maluti has to be paid, but only the BNP and BCP have renewed their registration up to August this year. The Communist Party has failed to renew its membership for 9 years, whilst the Maremaltou United Party and the Maremaltou Freedom Party have failed to renew their registration in spite of repeated requests by the registrar general.

In terms of the Society's Act, the registrar general is empowered to strike off societies whose disolutions have not been registered if he has reason to believe they have ceased to exist.

Meanwhile, there was a rush to register by leaders of those political parties which had not registered or renewed their registration after the question had been replied in the National Assembly. The leaders of these parties had been determined to regularize their registration to ensure that they were covered for the coming general elections.

MALAWI

President Banda Makes Slight Changes in Cabinet

MB041724 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has appointed a new Cabinet with effect from today. An announcement by a spokesman of the Office of the President and Cabinet in Lilongwe said the names of the members of the Cabinet are as follows:

Minister of external affairs: His excellency the life president
Minister of agriculture: His excellency the life president
Minister of works & supplies: His excellency the life president
Minister of justice: His excellency the life president
Minister of labor: Mr Wadson Deleza
Minister of finance: Mr Edward Bwanali
Minister without portfolio and administrative secretary of the Malawi Congress Party: Mr Robson Chirwa
Minister of education: Mr Louis Chimango
Minister of transport and communications: Mr Chimwemwe Hara
Minister of youth: Mr Stanford Demba
Minister at large: Mr Sydney Somanje
Minister of trade, industry, and tourism: Mr Katola Phiri
Minister of local government: Mr Katikira Banda
Minister of community services: Mr George Kandawire
Minister of forestry and natural resources: Mr (Poltone Mutenje)

AFP Summarizes Changes

PA041958 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Harare, April 4 (AFP) — President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi today named a new cabinet after dissolving his government on Monday, Malawi radio reported in a broadcast monitored here.

A major change is the appointment of Transport Minister Edward Bwalani to the finance portfolio, which was vacated on Monday when former Finance Minister Chakakala Chaziya became governor of the Reserve Bank. Mr Chaziya replaced the long-serving John Tembo, who has been seen as a potential successor to the octogenarian Mr Banda.

Chimwemwe Hara moved from the Ministry of Youth to replace Mr Bwanali at transport, the radio also said.

Mr Banda, who is life president of the small [word indistinct] African (?state) retains his portfolios of foreign affairs, agriculture, works and justice.

The previous cabinet, (?named after) general elections last June, had 12 members, compared the [figure indistinct]-man cabinet announced today by the radio, which made no mention of the health portfolio, held in the previous cabinet by D.S. Datapola.

MOZAMBIQUE

FPLM Reportly Destroys Bases, Frees People in Sofala

MB050641 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The FPLM in Nhamatanda District in Sofala Province has freed over 3,000 people kidnapped by the armed bandits from June 1983 to March 1984. The freed people are now living at a village commune where they have already begun agricultural activities for their subsistence. The Mozambique Armed Forces in Nhamatanda also destroyed a number of armed bandits' bases. This action by our forces is part of the major military offensive underway in the country in order to materialize the decisions of the fourth congress for the total annihilation of the armed bandits.

Iranian Foreign Ministry Official Meets With Chissano

MB041356 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano received in Maputo on Monday Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, the director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry for Arab and African countries. Mozambique and Iran maintain diplomatic relations. Last year, an Iranian Embassy was opened in Maputo.

Health Minister Departs on Angola, Congo Trip

MB050642 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] Health Minister Pascoal Mocumbi left Maputo on Monday for Angola and Congo. A source from the Ministry of Health revealed to *NOTICIAS* newspaper that Pascoal Mocumbi was visiting Angola for a courtesy visit and Congo for talks with the regional headquarters of the World Health Organization.

Refugees To Get $2 Million in Drought Aid From EC

MB050730 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The European Community has granted more than $2 million in emergency aid for Mozambicans who have crossed from drought-striken Tete Province into Zimbabwe. Part of the money will be channeled through the UN High Commission for Refugees, part through nongovernmental organizations that are already helping the refugees, and the remainder is for the League of Red Cross society.

More than 2,000 people have died from the effects of drought in Tete Province and attempts to get food to the striken areas have been hampered by transport problems and ambushes by the quizumba [hyena] bandits. Mozambique has been appealing for urgent international aid to prevent the death toll rising further.

SOUTH AFRICA

Man Claims ANC Responsible for Durban Bombing

MB051150 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] A man claiming to be spokesman for the ANC in Lesotho has phoned our Bloemfontein news staff and claimed responsibility for the explosion in Durban. He added that the ANC branch in Lesotho was planning more such attacks because the organization was opposed to the Nkomati accord. Asked about the ANC's presence in Lesotho, he said there were still ANC members in that country.

Albatross, Hercules Planes To Do Reconnaissance

MB050711 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] South Africa will use the Albatross and Hercules C-130 aircraft for reconnaissance duties once the Shackletons have withdrawn in November, says the minister of defense, General Magnus Malan. He said in answer to a question in Parliament that, although the Albatross was limited because of its short range, the Hercules could be used over longer distances for visual reconnaissance and, to a limited degree, for search-and-rescue operations. The Shackletons will be withdrawn in November because they will have reached the end of their safe flying life.

Chief Buthelezi Says New Constitution 'Wrong Move'

MB050808 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says blacks in South Africa would not, as he put it, be liberated from outside the country. They are facing the task of having to produce alternatives to the new South African constitution. He said he hoped that, following the signing of the Accord of Nkomati, black South Africans would abandon unrealistic expectations that they would be liberated by way of an armed struggle. Chief Buthelezi devoted his policy speech in the legislative assembly of KwaZulu at Ulundi to the exclusion of blacks from the new constitution.

He said the prime minister, Mr P.w. Botha, had, as he put it, bought a considerable amount of political time for the National Party, but the new dispensation was the wrong constitutional move. Chief Buthelezi said blacks would be prepared to look at a form of federalism which would establish a democratic society and a government of national unity. Blacks would even be prepared to think in terms of compromises away from what he described as the ideal of one man, one vote in a unitary state.

The core issue, he said, remained power sharing, which would lead to equlity and opportunity and equality before the law and the constitution.

BBC Refuses To Apologize for Anti-RSA Program

MB050653 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] The BBC changed its policy of issuing literature produced by minority groups who produce programs for BBC Television's "Open Space." It has, however, refused to apologize for an anti-South African program broadcast about a month ago. This has emerged in correspondence between the South African ambassador in Britain, Mr Marais Steyn, and the director general of the BBC, Mr Alasdair Milne, that were released as part of a reply to a question in the House of Assembly.

Mr Steyn had objected to the program and the fact that the BBC had offered to provide additional literature. In his letters, Mr Milne said the "Open Space" program was one in which editorial control was temporarily transferred to individuals or groups with a particular point of view. The normal editorial standard of the BBC did not apply in this case.

Optimism Expressed Over Regional Water Cooperation

MB301306 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Station commentary: "Water for Southern Africa"]

[Text] Nowhere is the need for cooperation among southern African countries more obvious than in the exploitation of water resources. Few areas contain such tremendous potential for accelerating the economic development of all the participants. At the same time few are so completely dependent on the complete cooperative efforts of countries. By their nature, the resources are such that governments acting separately can do almost nothing to unlock the potential.

That is the rationale for the spate of intergovernmental talks being held on the joint utilization of water resources within weeks of the signing of the Nkomati accord. They signal what could eventually be by far the greatest benefit for the subcontinent, if a new cooperative arrangement can be established. In the past week, it has been disclosed that South Africa has been invited to join a technical committee to develop the Limpopo River Basin. The other members are Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. After an engineering study, proposals are also being submitted to the Swaziland and South African Governments for construction of two dams on the Komati and Lomati Rivers. Further meetings have been held with Lesotho on the Highlands Water Scheme, and farther afield, still under investigation are the Okavango, Chobe, and Zambezi Rivers.

These are the first moves in this field to take advantage of the changing situation in southern Africa. But in a region that necessarily suffers as one the effects of its variable climate, as the present drought demonstrates, but is able to cope adequately by acting together, it has long been recognized that cooperation in water utilization is essential.

More than 30 years ago, in the colonial era, the Commission for Technical Cooperation South of the Sahara was mooting plans for coordinated action. Over the years, however, political issues continued to create fresh obstacles. The revival of those approaches among the now independent countries of southern Africa introduces a new era.

Southern Africa is richly endowed with water in the north. In the south, with exception of Lesotho, there is a severe shortage. The average flow of the Zambezi River at Cahora Bassa, for example, is 40 percent greater than the total run-off of rivers in South Africa. Engineers have visions of the wet north and the dry south establishing a regional grid of water and electricity networks. In South Africa, water has been identified as the greatest limiter of population growth. By the start of the 21st century, the country will be desperately short of water and prepared to pay for it. For the subcontinent as a whole, such a grid could create a food basket that would not only yield enough food for all its people — eliminating many of the diseases that now plague it — but would also spur industrial development and provide exchange problems that presently haunt governments.

The plans are highly ambitious, but entirely feasible. Implementing them requires merely a will to cooperate. Events since Nkomati provide growing confirmation that such a spirit is at last taking hold in southern Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Toivo Not 'Clamoring for' SWAPO Leadership Post

MB050649 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 4 Apr 84

[Text] SWAPO founder Herman Toivo ja Toivo has given a news conference in Harare. Toivo met with Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe today and will be returning to Namibia tomorrow. He told journalists that he was not seeking a leadership position in SWAPO.

[Begin recording] I have no ambition for a position, and I known that if at all I have to clamor for position, that will harm my organization, my people, and my country. Therefore, I am not interested in any position, because I know that while I was in jail the comrades who were leading our organization have done tremendous work to bring us this far. Whenever it is decided upon by my organization that I must take a leading role in my organization, I will do that to the best of my ability. [end recording]

Reaffirms UN 435 Solution

MB050942 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The cofounder of SWAPO, Comrade Herman Toivo ja Toivo, says the only solution to the Namibian problem is the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435. The resolution calls for free and democratic elections in Namibia.

Comrade Toivo, who arrived in Harare on Tuesday, told newsmen in the capital yesterday that his release after 16 years in detention recently was a result of pressure from the international community. He said the racist Pretoria regime thought his

release might (?bring) trouble, but that will never be. Comrade Toivo praised his fellow combatants for the tremendous work they accomplished during his detention. (?Comrade Toivo) said he is determined to see his people rule his country's [words indistinct].

Comrade Toivo, who held talks with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, yesterday, said he will leave for Namibia today confident [words indistinct] in preparation for their [words indistinct] independence from South African domination.